his book; for as he had there aſſerted, that the government of women was contrary to the law of God it is very ſtrange, that his providence, unleſs evidently, or rather miraculouſly manifeſted, ſhould be ſuppoſed to interpoſe an exception in favour of any particular woman. The doctrine however, if the application be but admitted, muſt be allowed to poſſeſs an elaſtic ſort of pliancy, by which it would be made apparently to fit the inventor's occaſions; not to mention thoſe of others, who, whether engaged in reformation, in purſuit of advancement civil or eccleſiaſtical, or in other peculiar circumſtances, might find themſelves oppreſſed by unpleaſant difficulties about government, male or female, at any future time.

Although this expedient had not been ſucceſsfully urged with Elizabeth, till after the Reformer had effected his return to his own country, which he did by ſea, it procured him credit with her Majeſty not long afterward; and it was through a ſecond epiſtolary application to the Engliſh Secretary, accompanied by a letter to the Queen herſelf, recognizing her "Providential Right to the Crown of England," that a negotiation which the Proteſtant nobility and gentry of Scotland had nearly reſolved to break off, was renewed. In conſequence of theſe letters, money was obtained, and aſſurances were, moreover, given of Elizabeth's good diſpoſition to enter into a league with the Lords of the Congregation, for the maintenance of the common cauſe.

Mr Knox, ſoon after his arrival in Scotland, had been choſen, in form, Proteſtant Miniſter of Edinburgh; but was obliged to commit his ſpiritual charge to an approved deputy† on ſeveral urgent cauſes of abſence, one of which was his attendance upon the Lords, whilſt a treaty of formal alliance with England, and meaſures of protection for the party, againſt the Queen Regent, were under their conſideration.

During the time they were aſſembled at Johnſtown (Perth), the Reformer, alarmed by a ſummons from the Queen Regent, commanding the Miniſters of the Congregation to appear before her, in order to account for their ſeditious practices, preached before the Lords a vehement ſermon* againſt idolatry, and the monuments of idolatry, meaning the monaſteries, altars, images, crucifixes, and other ornaments of the popiſh churches. The next day, the 11th June 1559, the mob aſſaulted the prieſts and monks, and ſo entirely pillaged the two convents of the Black and Grey Friars, as to leave nothing but the walls. From thence they proceeded to the Carthuſian convent, one of the nobleſt edifices in the kingdom, where they deſtroyed every thing but the outward walls; not ſparing the monument of James I. its founder. The Queen Regent, though, at firſt, exceedingly irritated by this rebellious violence and devaſtation which had taken place at Perth, was ſoon not unwilling to capitulate, on condition that the party ſhould lay down their arms and become peaceable ſubjects. From this Mr Knox declares that he diſſuaded them, inſiſting that the Catholics were not to be truſted, who made it an article of faith that they were not bound to obſerve compacts with heretics. The Lords, fearing the conſequences of popular tumult, endeavoured to prevail on Mr Knox to deſiſt from preaching: nothing, however, was leſs practicable.

He now removed to St Andrew's, where he addreſſed the people, from the pulpit, on the ſubject of Chriſt's caſting out the buyers and ſellers from the Temple. The mob may always be left to themſelves for the application of doctrines which encourage miſchief. They proceeded with all expedition to plunder and demoliſh the religious houſes at St Andrew's.

The Queen's army and that of the Congregation now met at Cowpar-Moor; the former apparently moſt determined to try the iſſue of a battle. The principals, however, on either ſide conſented previouſly to negotiate, and a ceſſation of arms was agreed to and ſigned on the 13th of June 1559. Some miſunder-

† Mr Willock.

* So he calls it himſelf, p. 136, Hiſt. Ref.

ſtanding, nevertheleſs, remained, and the Palace and Abbey of Scone * were burnt before it could be adjuſted.

It muſt not here be omitted, in juſtice to Mr Knox, that, according to his own account, he interfered, both in this and in the former inſtance, to prevent the violent proceedings of the mob; but, on the other hand, it is difficult to conclude, from the reflections which he makes upon theſe tranſactions in his Hiſtory, that they did not meet his approbation, or that Mr Knox, though a ſaintly reformer of a perſecuting religion, had any antipathy to a little perſecution. It is true, that the intolerance which ſome of his expreſſions appeared to manifeſt, was confined, at preſent, to inanimate objects. But afterwards the ſanction of his advice was not wanting for the perſecution of the Catholic Prieſts, and that even to ſanguinary extremes.

Freſh diſcontents, accuſations and calumnies aroſe from the tumults and deva-ſtations at Scone: new propoſitions were mutually made to each other by the leaders of the two parties. Nothing, however, reſulted but mutual diſtruſt.

Now it was that Mr Knox, returning to Edinburgh, wrote his ſecond letter above-mentioned to the Secretary Cecil, addreſſing one at the ſame time to the Queen of England, accompanied by a third to the Lords of the Congregation. Theſe letters detailed the dangers which, in a political as well as in a religious view, might probably enſue to England from the conqueſts or ſucceſſes of the French in Scotland. A negotiation ſoon took place, in conſequence of which an army was ſent from England under the conduct of the Duke of Norfolk.

Mr Knox did not ceaſe, at this time, to aſſiſt the cauſe of his friends in Perthſhire and Fife, by the vehemence of preaching, which was ſeconded, as uſual, by new acts of ruin and deſtruction from the mob, upon the religious houſes at Crail, Anſtruther, Pittenweem, Cowpar; nor did the noble abbey of Cambuſkenneth near Stirling, nor the convent and altars at Linlithgow eſcape the fury of their fanaticiſm. It was through Mr Knox's active zeal that moſt of the great men of Scotland were induced, with what force they could levy, to join the Duke of Norfolk's army. But the parties, upon comparing their forces, thought it moſt expedient to come to terms, and and a pacification was concluded between the two kingdoms, July 8, 1560.

This event was very ſhortly after ſucceeded by the death of the Queen Regent.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

* Near Perth.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF DR JOHN HUNTER.

DR HUNTER was a man of ſuch wonderful diligence, that he has often told his friends, that for thirty years, ſummer and winter, the ſun never found him in bed. He uſed to ſay, "I never have any difficulties: a thing either can be done, or it cannot. If it can be done, I may do it as well as another, if I will take equal pains. If it cannot be done, I will not attempt to do it."

He made the completeſt collection in comparative anatomy that was ever aſſembled together. It was made with the greateſt exertion of continued labour and accurate ſkill, and at a total defiance of expence. Government, it is to be hoped, will purchaſe it for the public, and depoſit it where ready acceſs may be had to it. It would ill become the generoſity or even the policy of a great country, to refuſe a few thouſand pounds to make ſome amends to the relations of a man like Mr Hunter, whoſe exertions, without reward, without gratuity, and directed to an important object, abſolutely rendered him a ſervant of the public, and who has a claim upon his country for remuneration; and thus England will, by merely diſcharging a debt due in juſtice, be in poſſeſſion of a collection unrivalled in Europe; a collection no leſs intereſting from its curioſity, than advantageous from its uſe; a collection by which the views of the philoſopher may be enlarged, and that divine art, the art of alleviating the pains, and of curing the diſeaſes, incident

cident to the human race, extended and improved.

To his own abilities alone was Mr Hunter indebted for the eminence which he acquired in his profeſſion; for altho' his medical education, his ſituation as ſurgeon to St George's Hoſpital, and above all, his brother's recommendation, entitled him to notice, yet the increaſe of his private practice was at firſt but ſlow. The natural independence of his mind, led him rather to indulge in his own purſuits, than to cultivate the means of enlarging the ſphere of his buſineſs; but the proofs which he afterwards gave of his own talents, commanded the attention of the public, and procured him a very liberal income.

In the firſt eleven years of his practice, from 1763 to 1774, his income never amounted to a thouſand pounds a-year; in the year 1778 it exceeded that ſum; for ſeveral years before his death it had increaſed to five, and at that period was above ſix thouſand pounds.

In private practice he was liberal, ſcrupulouſly honeſt in ſaying what was really his opinion of the caſe, and ready upon all occaſions to acknowledge his ignorance whenever there was any thing which he did not underſtand.

In converſation he ſpoke too freely, and ſometimes harſhly of his cotemporaries; but if he did not do juſtice to their undoubted merits, it aroſe not from envy, but from his thorough conviction that ſurgery was as yet in its infancy, and he himſelf a novice in his own art; and his anxiety to have it carried to perfection, made him think meanly and ill of every one whoſe exertions in that reſpect did not equal his own.

Public ſpirited to an extreme, he valued money no farther than as it enabled him to proſecute and extend his various, and nearly univerſal reſearches; and hurried on by the ambition of benefiting mankind at large, he paid too little attention to his own and his family's intereſts. But imprudence almoſt always goes hand in hand with genius; if it deſerves a harſher name, let it be remembered, that his immediate relatives alone, and not the public, have a right to complain; for, viewed in a profeſſional light, and as a man of ſcience, his zeal for the improvement of ſurgery in particular, and for the advancement of knowledge in general, to both of which he himſelf materially contributed, entitles him at leaſt to the gratitude, if not to the veneration of poſterity.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF KING JAMES I.

Copy of a Letter from his Majeſty to the Lords, read at the Board, November 12, 1617, touching the Abatement of his Majeſty's Houſehold Charge.

LETTER I.

MY LORDS,

NO worldly thing is ſo precious as time. Ye know what taſk I gave you to work upon during my abſence; and what time was limited unto you for the performance thereof. This ſame Chancellor of Scotland was wont to tell me twenty-four years ago, that my houſe could not be kept upon epigrams: long diſcourſes and fair tales will never repair my eſtate. *Omnis virtus in actione conſiſtit.* Remember that I told you, the ſhoe muſt be made for the foot; and let that be the ſquare of all your proceedings in the buſineſs. Abate ſuperfluities in all things, and multitudes of unneceſſary officers, wherever they may be placed; but for the houſhold, wardrobe, and penſions, cut and carve as many as may agree with the poſſibility of my means. Exceed not your own rule of fifty thouſand pounds for the houſhold: if you can make it leſs, I will account it for good ſervice: and that you may ſee I will not ſpare mine own perſon, I have ſent with this bearer, a note of the ſuperfluous charges concerning my mouth, having had the happy opportunities of this meſſenger, in an errand ſo nearly concerning his place. In this, I expect no anſwer in word, or writing, but only the real performance, for a beginning to relieve me out of my miſeries. For now the ball is at your feet, and the world ſhall bear me witneſs, that I have put you fairly to it; and ſo praying God

to

to bleſs your labours, I bid you heartily farewell. Your own

JAMES R.

LETTER II.

MY LORDS,

I RECEIVED from you yeſternight the bluntest letter that, I think, ever King received from his Council. Ye write that the Green Cloth will do nothing, and ye offer me no advice. Why are ye counſellors, if ye offer no counſel? An ordinary meſſenger might have brought me ſuch an anſwer. It is my pleaſure, that my charges be equally with my revenue; and it is juſt and neceſſary ſo to be. For this a project muſt be made, and one of the main branches thereof is my houſe. This project is but to be offered unto you; and how it may be better laid than to agree with my honour and contentment, ye are to adviſe upon, and then have my conſent. If this cannot be performed without diminiſhing the number of tables, diminiſhed they muſt be; and if that cannot ſerve, two or three muſt be thurſt in one. If the Green Cloth will not make a project for this, ſome other muſt do it: if ye cannot find them out, I muſt only remember two things; the time muſt no more be loſt; and that there are twenty ways of abatement beſides the houſe, if they be well looked into: and ſo farewell.

JAMES R.

EXTRACTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT, CONTAINING DIRECTIONS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD OF HENRY VIII.

HIS highneſs' baker ſhall not put alum in the bread, or mix rye, oaten, or bean flour, with the ſame; and if detected, he ſhall be put in the ſtocks.

His highneſs' attendants are not to ſteal any locks or keys, tables, forms, cupboards, or other furniture, out of noblemen's or gentlemen's houſes, where he goes to viſit.

Maſter-cooks ſhall not employ ſuch ſcullions as go about naked, or lie all night on the ground before the kitchen-fire.

No dogs to be kept in the court, but only a few ſpaniels for the ladies.

Dinners to be at ten, and ſuppers at four.

The officers of his privy-chamber ſhall be loving together; no grudging or grumbling, nor talking of the king's paſtime.

The king's barber is enjoined to be cleanly, not to frequent the company of miſguided women, for fear of danger to the king's royal perſon.

There ſhall be no romping with the maids on the ſtair-caſe, by which diſhes and other things are often broken.

Care ſhall be taken of the pewter ſpoons, and that the wooden ones uſed in the kitchen be not broken or ſtolen.

The pages ſhall not interrupt the kitchen-maids; and he that gets one of them with child, ſhall pay a fine of two marks to his highneſs, and have his allowance of beer withheld for a month.

The grooms ſhall not ſteal his highneſs' ſtraw for beds, ſufficient being allowed for them.

Coal only to be allowed to the King's, Queen's, and Lady Mary's chambers.

The brewers not to put any brimſtone in the ale.

Among the fiſhes for the table is mentioned the porpoiſe; if too big for a horſe-load, an extra allowance to the purveyor.

Twenty-four loaves a day allowed for his highneſs' grey-hounds!

Ordered—That all noblemen and gentlemen, at the end of the ſeſſions of the parliament, depart to their ſeveral counties, on pain of the royal diſpleaſure!

ON DOMESTIC FELICITY.

DOMESTIC felicity cannot be equalled in the whole round of enjoyments men are perpetually in purſuit of. It is the greateſt, becauſe the moſt rational; the ſweeteſt, becauſe thoſe whom we love moſt are partakers of it; whether it be communicated to us in the converſation of the hoary and venerable grandſire, the endearments

endearments of the parent, or the reciprocal exchange of fraternal ſentiments of heartfelt affection.

In vain is ſuch ſatisfaction to be ſought after when encircled with ſtrangers or engaged in parties of pleaſure from home. The playhouſe cannot yield it; our walks will be ſolitary, and our buſineſs itſelf, if unreliſhed by domeſtic bleſs, will prove nothing but toilſome and diſagreeable.

Hence does the aſpiring ſoldier comfort himſelf, under the various hardſhips of his profeſſion, with the reflection that one day there will be a period to his toil, when he ſhall retreat with honour from the more dangerous employment of war, to enjoy the peaceful moments of a domeſtic life. Neither poverty can taint its felicity when reliſhed with content, nor affluence arrogate its ſituation when enjoyed with humility. The rigid looks of adverſity are dared where innocence reſides; and proſperity, with her alluring promiſes of happineſs deſpiſed, when her fickle nature is diſcovered by the ſharp penetration of the cautious peaſant.

How was Irus obliged to confeſs that domeſtic happineſs exceeded every other pleaſure in the world, but becauſe he eſteemed his poverty his greateſt glory, and declared he never felt its weight becauſe he kept it a ſecret? The troubles and cares of a public life are often found by experience to be the parents of many anxious hours, and to baniſh thoſe peaceful moments from the breaſt of a prince which the meaneſt beggar can enjoy. The conduct of a people, and the management of an army, though to the outward ſpectator they promiſe the greateſt pleaſures, will never be bleſt with the innocent amuſements of a quiet, ſerene, and tranquil life.

CURIOUS ARTICLES OF RECONCILIATION BETWEEN A MAN AND HIS WIFE, OCTOBER 9, 1629.

EXTRACTED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PARISH OF FULHAM *.

IT was agreed between Joſeph Caron and Margery his wife, in manner and form following:

"I, Joſeph Caron, do willingly promiſe to my wife Margery, that upon condition that ſhe will not hereafter make further inquiry into any thing that hath in time paſt occaſioned jealouſy on her part, I from this time forward will forbear the private company of any woman or maid whom ſhe may ſuſpect to be diſhoneſtly inclined; and in particular, becauſe of her former ſuſpicions, how unjuſt ſoever. I do promiſe to eſtrange myſelf from Mrs Large and Mrs Colmer, and whomſoever elſe ſhe hath formerly ſuſpected: and that I will forbear ſtriking her, and provoking ſpeeches, and be as often with her at meals as I can conveniently, and in all things carry myſelf as a loving huſband ought to do to his wife: In witneſs whereof I have ſubſcribed my name, the day and year abovementioned. JOSEPH CARON.

"I, Margery Caron, do willingly promiſe to my foreſaid huſband Joſeph Caron, that upon condition that he perform faithfully what he hath promiſed, I will from this day forward forbear to enquire into any thing that hath in time paſt occaſioned jealouſy in me towards my huſband; and in particular do acquit Mrs Colmer, by theſe preſents, from any guilt of diſhoneſty with my huſband, being now perſuaded of his innocency therein, whatſoever I have formerly ſaid to the contrary; and do promiſe for the time to come, the premiſes being duly performed on my huſband's part, to carry myſelf towards him in all things as becometh a loving and faithful wife: In witneſs whereof I do ſubſcribe my name the day and year above written.

MARGERY CARON."

* This and the following article is taken from an Hiſtorical Account of the Environs of London, by the Rev. D. Lyſon, F. A. S. lately publiſhed.

SINGULAR ACCOUNT OF A BLIND MAN STILL LIVING, IN THE PARISH OF HANWELL.

JOHN DIAMOND was born in the year 1731, at Boſton in Lincolnſhire, whence he removed a few years afterwards to Hanwell, where his father was

a parifhioner. When only a month old he loft his eye-fight by the fmall-pox. His acquirements under the accumulated difadvantages of blindnefs and poverty, form the fingular part of his ftory. Though unable to read himfelf, he has learned the art of teaching others, and actually makes it his profeffion. It fhould be premifed, however, that, his fcholars muft previoufly know their letters, and have fome idea of the method of combining them; for the reft, his memory fupplies the defect of eye-fight. Perhaps fome of my readers may recollect having feen, in feveral of the periodical publications, a calculation of the middle chapter, verfe, &c. of the Bible, with an account of the moft common words that occur, with many other particulars, the whole faid to be the labour of three years. When they are told that it was the amufement of this blind man's leifure hours, they will be more apt to admire the wonderful powers of his memory, than to blame him for mis-fpending his time. Thefe, however, are not the only calculations in which he has been employed. In the month of June 1790, he publifhed an account of the folar eclipfes for 1791 and 1793. He is fufficiently verfed in the doctrine of the celeftial afpects to profefs the art of calculating nativities; and paffes, no doubt, as a conjurer of a very fuperior clafs among the vulgar. He frequently walks alone to the diftance of one or two miles, with the affiftance of a ftick. His brother, who kept a little ftationer's fhop in London, left him four pounds per annum to buy almanacks for fale; and I underftand that he gets a trifle by purchafing fome of the weekly publications from Pater-Noffer-Row, and lending them to read."

REMARKABLE SPORTING CHARACTER.

NEAR the end of a lake which Mr Pennant defcribes, among the romantic fcenes of Snowdon, lives a celebrated perfonage, whom he was difappointed in not finding at home. This was Margaret Uch Evan, of Penllyn, the laft fpecimen of the ftrength and fpirit of the Britifh fair. This extraordinary female was the greateft hunter, fhooter, and fifher of her time. She kept a dozen, at leaft, of dogs, terriers, greyhounds, and fpaniels, all excellent in their kinds. She killed more foxes in one year than all the confederate hunters do in ten. She rowed ftoutely, and was queen of the lake. She fiddled excellently, and knew all our old mufic. Nor did fhe neglect the mechanic arts, for fhe was a good joiner. Notwithftanding fhe was feventy years of age, fhe was the beft wreftler in the country, and few young men dared to try a fall with her. Some years ago, fhe had a maid of congenial qualities; but "Death, the mighty hunter," at laft earthed that faithful companion. All the neighbouring bards paid their addreffes to Margaret, and celebrated her praifes in pure Britifh verfe.

ACCOUNT OF THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE.

THE bread-fruit, which in the warmer climates, feeds many hungry mouths, grows in great abundance in Ceylon, where this fruit fupplies the place of bread for feveral months in the year.

There are two forts of trees which produce bread-fruit, and both are found in a wild and uncultivated ftate.

The firft fort bears fruit about the fize of a child's head, and can only be propagated by the roots.

The latter fort of bread-fruit weighs from thirty to forty pounds, and contains near three hundred kernels; and this kind can be propagated from feed.

The internal part of the fruit only is ufed for the food of the human race, and the rind is left for hogs; the internal efculent part taftes likes a cabbage.

The trees will flourifh for whole centuries, and bear their fruit, which ripens by degrees, not only upon its richeft branches, but upon the ftem itfelf, for the fpace of eight months, to the ineftimable advantage of thofe iflanders.

ACCOUNT OF THE CITY AND REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

AT the diſtance of twelve miles from Rimini and the Hadriatic Sea, we beheld a cloud-capt mountain, ſteep, rugged, and inhoſpitable, yet to Britons, whoſe affection for their own happy iſland, cheriſhed even the fainteſt image of congenial liberty, more attractive and more engaging than all the gay luxuriance of Tuſcan plains. A black expanſion of vapour partly concealed from our view the territory of what the Greeks would have called a Nation, ſeldom viſited by ſtrangers, though aſſuredly moſt deſerving of that honour. Liberty brightens and fertilizes the craggy rocks of St Marino; and inſtead of paradiſes inhabited by devils (for thus the recollection or ſuppoſition of better times indignantly characteriſes the countries through which we had juſt travelled), this little State, we were told, would exhibit rugged hills and ſavage precipices, cultivated and adorned by the ſtubborn induſtry of free-men, who labour with alacrity, becauſe they reap with ſecurity. We panted at the thoughts of taking a nearer ſurvey of this political wonder, and were impatient to leave Rimini; but the country adjacent to that city was deluged with rain; the rivers continued to overflow; horſes could not ſafely clamber over rocks; and Rimini could not furniſh us with mules. But they are delicate travellers whom ſuch puny difficulties could reſtrain from viſiting this illuſtrious mountain, where Liberty, herſelf a mountain goddeſs, has upwards of fourteen centuries fixed her rural throne. Careleſs of mules, or horſes, or carriages, to which laſt the Republic of St Marino is at all times inacceſſible, we adopted a mode of travelling which in a country where pomp is immoderately ſtudied, becauſe wealth is too indiſcriminately prized, might poſſibly have excluded unknown wanderers from the proud manſions of Nobles and Princes, the palaces of Biſhops, and the vineas of Cardinals; but which, we rightly conjectured, would recommend us as welcome gueſts to the citizens of St Marino, whoſe own manlineſs of character muſt approve the congenial hardihood of humble pedeſtrians.

At the diſtance of five miles from Rimini, a ſmall rivulet, decorated by a diſproportionably large ſtone bridge, which at another ſeaſon of the year would have exemplified the Spaniſh proverb of a bridge without water, ſeparates the territories of St Marino from thoſe of the Pope. Proceeding forward, we found the road extremely narrow, much worn by the rain, alternately rough and ſlippery, and always ſo bad, that we congratulated each other on rejecting the uſe of the miſerable rips that were offered to us at Rimini. In the midſt of a heavy ſhower we clambered to the Borgo, or ſuburbs of St Marino, ſituate on the ſide of the hill, and diſtant half a mile from the Città, on its ſummit. The former is deſtined for the habitation of peaſants, artizans, and ſtrangers; the honour of inhabiting the latter is reſerved for the nobles, the citizens, and thoſe who, in the language of antiquity, would be ſtiled the public gueſts of the Commonwealth. In the whole territory there is but one inn! and that of courſe in the Borgo; for lone houſes are rare in all parts of the Continent; the Britiſh dominions alone, by their native ſtrength and the excellence of their government, being happily exempted from the terror of banditti in time of peace, and marauders in time of war. We diſcovered the inn at St Marino, as is uſual in Italy, by the crowd before the door. Having entered, we were civilly received by the landlord, ſeated by the fire ſide in company with ſeveral other ſtrangers, and ſpeedily preſented with a bottle of ſparkling white wine, the beſt we had taſted in Italy, and reſembling champagne in the characteriſtic excellencies of that ſprightly liquor.

We had not remained long in this Caravanſera (for ſuch is the proper name for the place of hoſpitality in which we were received), when the dreſs, manners, and converſation of our fellow travellers ſtrongly excited our attention, and afforded ſcope for boundleſs ſpeculation. They were the moſt ſavage looking men that I had ever beheld; covered with thick capottas, (great coats) of coarſe dark

brown woollen, lined with black ſheep's ſkin. Their hats, which they kept on their heads, were of an enormous ſize, ſwelling to the circumference of an ordinary umbrella. With their dreſs and appearance, their words and geſtures, bore too faithful a correſpondence. "*Shioppi*" and "*coltellate*" (gun-ſhots and dagger-thruſts) were frequently in their mouths. As the wine went briſkly round, the converſation became ſtill more animated, and took a turn more decidedly terrible. They now talked of nothing but fierce encounters hair-breadth eſcapes, and hideous lurking places. From their whole behaviour, there was reaſon to apprehend, that we had unwarily fallen into company with Rinaldo's party: but a few hints, that dropped from him who was moſt intoxicated, finally undeceived us, and diſcovered, to our ſatisfaction, that inſtead of a band of robbers, we had only met with a party of ſmugglers. Their maſſy capottas and broad brimmed hats formed their defenſive armour againſt Cuſtomhouſe officers and Sbirri*; and the narratives which they heard or related with ſuch ardour and delight, contained the acts of proweſs by which they had repelled the bravery of the Romans, and the arts of ſtratagem by which they had deceived the cunning of the Tuſcans. From the intermediate ſituation of St Marino between the dominions of Tuſcany and thoſe of the Pope, its territory is continually infeſted by viſits from thoſe unlicenſed traffickers, who being enemies by trade to thoſe who adminiſter the laws and collect the revenues of their country, naturally degenerate into daring and diſorderly ruffians, the terror of peaceful men, and both the diſgrace and the bane of civilized ſociety.

From the company of the ſmugglers we longed to ſeparate, the more becauſe they eagerly ſolicited our ſtay, promiſing to conduct us ſafely acroſs the mountains, and to defend our perſons and properties againſt robbers and aſſaſſins; but we thought it a piece of good fortune, that our moſt valuable property, as we ſhewed to them, conſiſted in our ſwords and piſtols. Having called our St Marino hoſt, we paid him for his wine and his ſauſage (*proſciutti*); and were pleaſed to find, that contrary to our univerſal experience of Italian landlords, he was uncommonly thankful for a very moderate gratification; a ſingularity which, though it probably proceeded from his being little converſant with Engliſh and other opulent travellers, we treaſured with delight, as a conſpicuous proof of republican virtue, that had eſcaped pure and unſullied from the contagion of thoſe worthleſs gu.ſts, with whom the nature of his trade condemned him often to aſſociate.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, we left the Borgo to climb up to the Città, or city, carrying our ſwords in our right hands; a precaution which the company we had juſt left warranted in this modern republic, but which, as Thucydides informs us in his poem, would have expoſed us to be branded with the appellation of barbarians in the republics of Antient Greece. Before we had reached the ſummit of the hill, the cloud had diſperſed, the ſun ſhone bright, we breathed a purer air, and the clear light which diſplayed the city and territory of St Marino, was heightened by contraſt with the thick gloom which involved the circumjacent plains. Tranſported with the contemplation of a landſcape which ſeemed ſo admirably to accord with the political ſtate of the mountain, a bright gem of liberty amidſt the darkneſs of Italian ſervitude, we clambered cheerfully over the precipices, never reflecting that as there was not any place of reception for ſtrangers in the Città, we might poſſibly be expoſed to the alternative of ſleeping in the ſtreets, or returning to the Caravanſera, crouded with ſmugglers, whoſe intoxication might exaſperate their natural ferocity. From all our paſt remarks, we had concluded that the vice of drunkenneſs was abominated even by the loweſt claſſes of the Italians. We dreaded their fury and their knives in this unuſual ſtate of mind; but amidſt all our terrors could not forbear philoſophiſing on what we had ſeen, and conjecturing, from the tumultuous merriment and drunken debauchery of the ſmugglers, that the famed ſobriety of the Italian nation is an artificial virtue ariſing from

* Thoſe who execute the orders of civil magiſtrates.

from ſituation and accident, not depending on temperament, or reſulting from character. Drinking is the vice of men whoſe lives are checquered by viciſſitudes of toil and eaſe, of danger and ſecurity. It is the vice of ſoldiers, mariners, and huntſmen; of thoſe who exerciſe boiſterous occupations, or purſue dangerous amuſements; and if the modern Italians are leſs addicted to exceſs in wine than the Greeks and Romans in antient, or the Engliſh and Germans in modern times, their temperance may fairly be aſcribed to the indolent monotony of their liſtleſs lives; which, being never exhauſted by fatigue, can never be gladdened by repoſe; and being never agitated by the terrors of danger, can never be tranſported by the joys of deliverance.

From theſe airy ſpeculations, by which we fancied that we ſtripped Italy of what ſome travellers had too haſtily concluded to be the only virtue which ſhe has left, we were awakened by the appearance of a venerable perſon, in a bag wig and ſword, cautiouſly leading his borique (aſs) down the precipice. He returned our ſalute with an air of courteſy beſpeaking ſuch affability, that we quickly entered into converſation with him, and diſcovered, to our ſurpriſe and joy, that we were in company with a very reſpectable perſonage, and one whom Mr Addiſon has dignified with the appellation of the 'fourth man in the State.' The ſtipendiary phyſician of St Marino (for this was the perſon with whom we were converſing) told us, that we might be accommodated with good lodging in the Convent of Capuchins: and, as we were ſtrangers, that he would return, ſhew us the houſe, and preſent us to Father Bonelli. We expreſſed our unwillingneſs to give him the trouble of again aſcending the hill; but of this trouble the deeply-wrinkled mountaineer made light, and we yielded to his propoſal with only apparent reluctance; ſince, to the indelicacy of introducing ourſelves, we preferred the introduction of a man whom we had even caſually met with on the road. To the Convent we were admitted by a *frate ſervente*, or lay friar, and conducted to the *Padre Maeſtro*, the Prior Bonelli, a man ſixty years old, and, as we were told by the Phyſician, deſcended from one of the nobleſt families in the commonwealth.

Having received and returned ſuch compliments as are held indiſpenſible in this ceremonious country, the Prior conducted us above ſtairs, and ſhewed us two clean and comfortable chambers, which he ſaid we might command, while we deigned to honour the republic (ſuch were his expreſſions) with the favour of our reſidence. As to our entertainment, he ſaid we might, as beſt pleaſed us, either ſup apart by ourſelves, or in company with him and his monks. We told him, our happineſs would be complete, were we permitted to enjoy the advantage of his company and converſation. My converſation! You ſhall ſoon enjoy better than mine; ſince within half an hour I ſhall have the honour of conducting you to the houſe of a charming young lady (ſo I muſt call her, though my own kinſwoman), whoſe *converzatione* aſſembles this evening. During this dialogue a ſervant arrived, bringing our portmanteau from Rimini, and thereby enabling us with more decency of appearance to pay our reſpects to the lady, in company with the Prior, her uncle. The Signora P—— received us politely in an inner apartment, after we had paſſed through two outer rooms, in each of which there was a ſervant in waiting. Above a dozen gentlemen, well dreſſed and polite after the faſhion of Italy, with ſix other ladies, formed this agreeable party. Coffee and ſorbettis being ſerved, cards were introduced; and in quality of ſtrangers, we had the honour of loſing a few ſequins at ombre with the miſtreſs of the houſe. The other ladies preſent took up, each of them, two gentlemen; for ombre is the univerſal game, becauſe in Italian aſſemblies the number of men commonly triples that of women; the latter, when unmarried, ſeldom going abroad; and when married, being ambitious of appearing to receive company every evening at home. During the intervals of play we endeavoured to turn the converſation on the hiſtory and preſent ſtate of St Marino, but found this ſubject to be too

grave for the company. In this little State as well as in other parts of Italy, the ſocial amuſements of life conſiſting chiefly in what are called *converſationi*, have widely deviated from the *ſympoſia* of the Greeks, and the *convivia* of the Romans. Inſtead of philoſophical dialogues and epideiktic orations; and inſtead of thoſe animated rehearſals of approved works of hiſtory and poetry, which formed the entertainment and delight of antiquity, the modern Italian *converzationes* exhibit a very different ſcene; a ſcene in which play is the buſineſs; gallantry the amuſement; and of which avarice, vanity, and mere ſenſual pleaſure, form the ſole connecting principle and chief ultimate end. Such inſipid and ſuch mercenary aſſemblies are ſometimes enlivened by the jokes of the buffoon; the *Improviſatore* ſometimes diſplays in them the powers of his memory rather than the elegance of his fancy; and every entertainment in Italy, whether gay or ſerious, is always ſeaſoned with muſic; but chiefly that ſoft voluptuous muſic which was baniſhed by Lycurgus, proſcribed by Plato, and prohibited by other legiſlators, under ſevere penalties, as unfriendly to virtue and deſtructive of manhood. The great amuſements of life are commonly nothing more than images of its neceſſary occupations; and where the latter, therefore, are different, ſo alſo muſt be the former. Is it becauſe the occupations of the ancients were leſs ſoftened than thoſe of the moderns, that women are found to have acted, among different nations, ſuch different parts in ſociety? and that the contraſt is ſo ſtriking between the wife of a citizen of St Marino, ſurrounded with her card tables, her muſic, and her admirers, and the Roman Lucretia, *nocte ſerâ deditam lanæ inter lucubrantes ancillas*, (Liv. liv. i 57.) or the more copious deſcriptions of female modeſty and induſtry given by Iſchomachus, in Xenophon's Treatiſe on Domeſtic Œconomy? In modern Italy this contraſt of manners diſplays its greateſt force. Though leſs beautiful and leſs accompliſhed than the Engliſh and French, the Italian women expect ſuperior attention, and exact greater aſſiduities. To be well with the ladies, is the higheſt ambition of the men. Upon this principle their manners are formed; by this their behaviour is regulated: and the art of converſation, in its utmoſt ſprightlineſs and higheſt perfection, is reduced to that playful wantonneſs which touching ſlightly on what is felt moſt ſenſibly, amuſes with perpetual ſhadows of deſired realities.

To the honour of St Marino, it muſt be obſerved, that neither the Prior Bonelli, nor two Counſellors who were preſent, took any conſiderable part in this too ſportive converſation; and the gentlemen at the Signor P——'s were chiefly Romans and Florentines; men, we were told, whom ſometimes misfortune and ſometimes inclination, but more frequently extravagance and neceſſity, drive from their reſpective countries, and who, having relations or friends in St Marino, eſtabliſh themſelves in that cheap city, where they ſubſiſt on the wreck of their fortunes, and elude the purſuit of their creditors.

Next morning Bonelli having invited ſeveral of his fellow citizens to drink chocolate, we learned from them, that the morality and piety which had long diſtinguiſhed St Marino, daily ſuffered decline through the contagious influence of thoſe intruders, whom good policy ought never to have admitted within the territory, but whom the indulgence of humanity could not be prevailed on to expel.

After breakfaſt, our good natured landlord kindly propoſed a walk, that his Engliſh gueſts might view the city and adjacent country. The main ſtreet is well paved, but narrow and ſteep. The ſimilarity of the houſes indicates a happy mediocrity of fortune. There is a fine ciſtern of pure water; and we admired the coolneſs and dryneſs of the wine-cellars, ventilated by communications with caverns in the rock. To this circumſtance, as much as to the quality of the ſoil and careful culture of the grape, the wine of St Marino is indebted for its peculiar excellence.

The whole territory of the republic extends about thirty miles in circumfe-

rence,

rence. It is of an irregular oval form, and its mean diameter may be eſtimated at ſix Engliſh miles. The ſoil, naturally craggy and barren, and hardly fit for goats, yet actually maintains (ſuch are the attractions of liberty) upwards of ſeven thouſand perſons; and being everywhere adorned by mulberry-trees, vines, and olives, ſupplies the materials of an advantageous trade, particularly in ſilk, with Rome, Florence, and other cities of Italy.

In extent of territory, St Marino, inconſiderable as it ſeems, equals many republics that have performed mighty atchievements and purchaſed immortal renown. The independent States of Theſpiæ and Platæa were reſpectively leſs extenſive; and the boundaries of the modern republic exceed thoſe of Ægina and Megara; the former of which was diſtinguiſhed by its commerce and its colonies in Egypt and the Eaſt; and the latter, as Lyſias and Xenophon inform us, could bring into the field, beſides proportional bodies of light troops, 3000 hardy pikemen, who, with the ſervice of Mars united that of Ceres and of Bacchus; extracting from bleak hills and rugged mountains, rich harveſts and teeming vintages.

The remembrance of our beloved republics of Greece, ennobled by the ineſtimable gifts of unrivalled genius, endeared to us St Marino even by its littleneſs. In this literary enthuſiaſm, we could willingly have traverſed every inch of its diminutive territory: but politeneſs required that we ſhould not ſubject Bonelli and his friends to ſuch unneceſſary fatigue; and the changeableneſs of the weather, a continual variation of ſunſhine and cloudineſs, the ſolemnity of dark magnifying vapours, together with the velocity of drizzly or gleamy ſhowers, produced ſuch unuſual accidents of light and ſhade in this mountain ſcene, as often ſuſpended the motion of our limbs, and fixed our eyes in aſtoniſhment. From the higheſt top of St Marino we beheld the bright ſummit of another and far loftier mountain, towering above, and beyond, a dark cloud, which, by contraſt, threw the conical top of the hill to ſuch a diſtance, that it ſeemed to riſe from another world. The height of St Marino (we were told) had been accurately meaſured by Father Boſcovich, and found to be nearly half a mile above the level of the neighbouring ſea.

Almoſt immediately after returning from our walk, dinner was ſerved at the Convent; for the politeneſs of Father Bonelli had prolonged his ſtay abroad far beyond his uſual hour of repaſt. Speedily after dinner we were conducted by the good father to the *converzatione* of another lady, alſo his relation, where we had the honour of meeting the *Capitaneos* or Conſuls, the *Commiſſareo*, or Chief Judge, and ſeveral diſtinguiſhed members of the Senate. Recommended only by our youth and curioſity, we ſpent the evening moſt agreeably with thoſe reſpectable magiſtrates, who were as communicative in anſwering as inquiſitive in aſking queſtions. The company continually increaſing, and Father Bonelli carefully addreſſing all new-comers by titles of their reſpective offices, we were ſurpriſed toward the cloſe of the evening, at the uſual hour of retirement, that we had not yet ſeen *Il Signor Dottore* and *Il Pædagogo Publico*, the phyſician and ſchoolmaſter, whom Mr Addiſon repreſents as two of the moſt diſtinguiſhed dignitaries in the commonwealth. A ſhort acquaintance is ſufficient to inſpire confidence between congenial minds. We frankly teſtified our ſurpriſe to the father. He laughed heartily at our ſimplicity, and thought the joke too good not to be communicated to the company. When their vociferous mirth had ſubſided, an old gentleman, who had been repeatedly inveſted with the higheſt honours of his country, obſerved, that he well knew Mr Addiſon's account of St Marino, which had been tranſlated more than once into the French and Italian languages. Remote and inconſiderable as they were, his anceſtors were highly honoured by the notice of that illuſtrious traveller, who, he underſtood, was not only a claſſic author in Engliſh, but an author who had uniformly and moſt ſucceſsfully employed his pen in the cauſe of Virtue and Liberty. Yet, as muſt often happen to

travellers,

travellers, Mr Addiſon, he continued, has, in ſpeaking of this republic, been deceived by firſt appearances. Neither our Schoolmaſter nor Phyſician enjoy any pre-eminence in the State. They are maintained indeed by public ſalaries, as in ſeveral other cities of Italy; and there is nothing peculiar in their condition here, except that the Schoolmaſter has more and the Phyſician leſs to do than in moſt other places, becauſe our diſeaſes are few, and our children are many. This ſally having been received with approbation by the company, the veteran proceeded to explain the real diſtinction of ranks in St Marino, conſiſting in the *Nobili*, *Cittadini*, and *Stipendiate*, Nobles, Citizens, and Stipendiaries. The Nobles, he told us, exceeded not twenty families, of which ſeveral enjoyed eſtates without the territory, worth from three to eight hundred pounds ſterling a-year: That, from reſpect to the Holy See, under whoſe protection the republic had long ſubſiſted quietly and happily, many perſons of diſtinction in the Pope's territories had been admitted *Cittadini Honorati*, Honorary Citizens of St Marino, particularly ſeveral illuſtrious houſes of Rimini, and the forty noble families of Bologna. Even of the Venetian Nobles themſelves, antient as they certainly were, and inveſted as they ſtill continued to be with the whole ſovereignty of their country, many diſdained not to be aſſociated to the diminutive honours of St Marino, and to increaſe the number of its citizens; and that this aggregation of illuſtrious foreigners, far from being conſidered as dangerous to public liberty, was deemed eſſential, in ſo ſmall a commonwealth, to national ſafety.

Leſt the converſation might take another turn, I drew from my pocket Mr Addiſon's account of St Marino, which, being exceedingly ſhort, I begged leave to read, that his errors, if he had committed any, might be corrected, and the alterations noted which the country had undergone in the ſpace of ſeventy years, from 1703 to 1773.

The propoſal being obligingly accepted, I read in Mr Addiſon, 'They have at St Marino five churches, and reckon above five thouſand ſouls in their community.' Inſtead of which I was deſired to ſay, 'They have in St Marino, ten pariſhes, ten churches, and reckon above ſeven thouſand ſouls in their community.' Again, Mr Addiſon ſays, 'The Council of Sixty, notwithſtanding its name, conſiſts but of forty perſons.' That was the caſe when this illuſtrious author viſited the Republic; but the Council has, ſince that time, been augmented by twenty members, and the number now agrees with the name. Theſe circumſtances are important; for from them it appears, that while the neighbouring territory of Rome is impoveriſhed and gloomed by the dominion of eccleſiaſtics, of which, in the words of Dr Robertſon, 'to ſqueeze and to amaſs, not to meliorate, is the object;' and while the neighbouring cities of Tuſcany are accuſed of ſhamefully abandoning their privileges and their wealth to the Grand Duke, who, parſimonious in the extreme, as to his own perſon and government, is thought ſolicitous of ſeconding by his heavy purſe the wild projects of his brother the Emperor Joſeph, the little republic of St Marino, on the contrary, has been increaſing its populouſneſs, confirming its ſtrength, and extending the baſis of its government. For theſe advantages it is indebted to its mountainous ſituation, virtuous manners, and total want of ambition; which laſt mentioned qualities, as antient hiſtory teaches us, are far from being characteriſtic of republican government; though a republic that is without them, can neither ſubſiſt happily itſelf, nor allow happineſs to its neighbours.

The laws of St Marino are contained in a thin folio, printed at Rimini, entitled "*Statuta Illuſtriſſimæ Reipublicæ*;" and the whole hiſtory of this happy and truly illuſtrious, becauſe virtuous and peaceable, community is comprized in the account of a war in which the Commonwealth aſſiſted Pope Pius II. againſt Malateſta, Prince of Rimini; in the records of the purchaſe of two caſtles, with their dependent diſtricts, in the years 1100 and 1170; and in the well authenticated narrative of the foundation of the State,

above

above fourteen hundred years ago by St Marino, a Dalmatian architect, who, having finished with much honour the repairs of Rimini, retired to this solitary mountain, practised the austerities of a hermit, wrought miracles, and, with the assistance of a few admirers, built a church and founded a city, which his reputation for sanctity speedily reared, extended, and filled with inhabitants. In the principal church, which, as well as that of the Franciscans, contains some good pictures, the statue of this saint and lawgiver is erected near the high altar. He holds a mountain in his hand, and is crowned with three castles; emblems which, from what has been above said, appear fitly chosen for the arms of the republic.

To the inhabitants of this little State, the *Arengo*, the Council, the different offices of magistracy, innocent rural labours, and military exercises equally useful and innocent, supply a continual succession of manly engagements. Hopes and fears respecting the safety of their country awaken curiosity and excite enquiry. They read the gazettes of Europe with interest; they study history with improvement; in conversation their questions are pertinent and their answers satisfactory. Contrary to what has been observed by travellers of other Italians, the citizens of St Marino delight in literary conversation; and Mr Addison remarks, that he hardly met with an unlettered man in their republic. In speaking of Beccaria's book on Style, then recently published, one of the senators said, that it was a treatise on style in very bad style, abounding in false ornaments, and epigrammatic gallicism. Another observed, he wished that fashionable writer, who had been commented on by Voltaire, an author still more fashionable and more pernicious than himself, would confine himself to such harmless topics as rhetoric and style; for his book on Crimes and Punishments was calculated to do much serious mischief, at least to prevent much positive good; because, in that popular work, he had declaimed very pertinaciously against capital punishments, in a country long disgraced by capital crimes, which were scarcely ever capitally punished.

The love of letters which distinguishes the people of St Marino makes them regret that they are seldom visited by literary travellers. Of our own countrymen belonging to this description, they mentioned, with much respect, Mr Addison and Il Signor Giovanni Symonds, now Professor of History in the University of Cambridge. We were proud of being classed with such men by the honest simplicity of these virtuous mountaineers, whom we left with regret, most heartily wishing to them the continuance of their liberties, which, to men of their character, and theirs only, are real and solid blessings.

For let it never be forgotten, that the inestimable gift of civil liberty may often be providentially with-held, because it cannot be safely bestowed, unless rational knowledge has been attained, and virtuous habits have been acquired. In the language of the wisest man of Pagan antiquity, a great length of time is requisite to the formation of any moderately good government; because that government is always the best, which is the best adapted to the genius and habits of its subjects. The institutions which suit the well balanced frame of mind of the mountaineers of St Marino, who, breathing a purer air, seem to have divested themselves of many of the grosser and more earthly affections, might ill accord with the softened tenants of the Capuan plains; since, according to the same penetrating searcher into the secrets of human nature, 'the inhabitants of the Fortunate Islands, if such islands really exist, must either be the most virtuous or the most wretched of men.' Aristotle hardly knew the inhabitants of the British Isles; but let us, who know ourselves and our good fortune, confide in the assurance, that this incomparable author would no longer entertain the above geographical doubt, were he to revive in the eighteenth century, and to visit the British dominions under the government of George III.

From Seward's Anecdotes of Illustrious Persons.

A PICTURESQUE VIEW OF THE BANKS OF THE RHINE.

THE road led us along the weſtern bank of the Rhine among vineyards, corn, and thick trees, that allowed only tranſient catches of the water between their branches; but the gigantic form of Drakenfels was always ſeen, its ſuperior features perhaps appearing more wild, from the partial concealment of its baſe, and aſſuming new attitudes as we paſſed away from it. Lowenberg, whoſe upper region only had been ſeen from Goodeſberg, ſoon unfolded itſelf from behind Drakenfels, and diſplayed all its pomp of wood, ſweeping from the ſpreading baſe in one uninterrupted line of grandeur to the ſpiry top, on which one high tower of the caſtle appears enthroned among the foreſts. This is the loftieſt of the ſeven mountains; and its dark ſides, where no rock is viſible, form a fine contraſt with the broken cliffs of Drakenfels. A multitude of ſpiry ſummits appeared beyond Lowenberg, ſeen and loſt again, as the nearer rocks of the ſhore opened to the diſtance, or re united. About a mile further, lies the pleaſant iſland on which Adelaide raiſed her convent. As it was well endowed, it has been rebuilt, and is now a large and handſome quadrangle of white ſtone, ſurrounded with trees, and corn, and vineyards, and ſtill allotted to the ſociety which ſhe eſtabliſhed. An abrupt, but not lofty rock, on the weſtern ſhore of the Rhine, called Roland's Eck, or Roland's Corner, is the ſite of her lover's caſtle, of which one arch, picturеſquely ſhadowed with wood, is all that remains of this monument to faithful love. The road winds beneath it, and nearly overhangs the narrow channel that ſeparate's Adelaide's iſland from the ſhore. Concerning this rock there is an antient rhyme in the country, amounting to ſomething like the following:

Was not Roland the knight a ſtrange ſilly wight,
For the love of a nun, to live on this height?

This ſhore of the Rhine may be ſaid to be bounded, for many miles, by an immenſe wall of rock, through which the openings into the country behind are few; and theſe breaks ſhew only deep glens, ſeen and loſt again ſo quickly, that a woody mountain, or a caſtle, or a convent, were the only objects we could aſcertain.

Sometimes, as we approached a rocky point, we ſeemed going to plunge into the expanſe of water beyond; when, turning the ſharp angle of the promontory, the road ſwept along an ample bay, where the rocks, receding, formed an amphitheatre, covered with *ilex* and dwarf wood, round a narrow, but cultivated level ſtripe: then, winding the furtheſt angle of this creſcent, under huge cliffs, we ſaw the river beyond, ſhut in by the folding baſes of more diſtant promontories, aſſume the form of a lake, amidſt wild and romantic landſcapes. Having doubled one of theſe capes, the proſpect opened in long perſpective, and the green waters of the Rhine appeared in all their majeſty, flowing rapidly between ranges of marbled rocks, and a ſucceſſion of woody ſteeps, and overlooked by a multitude of ſpiry ſummits, which diſtance had ſweetly coloured with the blue and purple tints of air.

The retroſpect of the river, too, was often enchanting, and the Seven Mountains long maintained their dignity in the ſcene, ſuperior to many intervening heights; the dark ſummit of Lowenberg, in particular, appeared, for ſeveral leagues, overlooking the whole valley of the Rhine.

The eaſtern margin of the river ſometimes exhibited as extenſive a range of ſteep rocks as the weſtern, and frequently the fitneſs of the ſalient angles on one ſide, to the recipient ones on the other, ſeemed to juſtify the ſpeculation, that they had been divided by an earthquake, which let the river in between them. The general ſtate of the eaſtern bank, though ſteep, is that of the thickeſt cultivation. The rock frequently peeps in rugged projections, through the thin ſoil, which is ſcattered over its declivity, and every where appears at top; but the ſides are covered with vines ſo abundantly, that the labour of cultivating them, and of expreſſing the wine, ſupports a village at leaſt at every half mile. The green rows are led up the ſteeps to an height, which cannot

cannot be ascended without the help of steps cut in the rock: the soil itself is there supported by walls of loose stones, or it would fall either by its own weight, or with the first pressure of rain; and sometimes even this scanty mould appears to have been placed there by art, being in such small patches, that perhaps only twenty vines can be planted in each. But such excessive labour has been necessary only towards the summits, for, lower down, the soil is sufficiently deep to support the most luxuriant vegetation.

It might be supposed from so much produce and exertion, that this bank of the Rhine is the residence of an opulent, or, at least, a well-conditioned peasantry, and that the villages, of which seven or eight are frequently in sight at once, are as superior to the neighbouring towns by the state of their inhabitants, as they are by their picturesque situation. On the contrary, the inhabitants of the wine country are said to be amongst the poorest in Germany. The value of every hill is exactly watched by the landlords, so that the tenants are very seldom benefited by any improvement of its produce. If the rent is paid in money, it leaves only so much in the hands of the farmer as will enable him to live, and pay his workmen; while the attention of a great number of stewards is supposed to supply what might be expected from his attention, had he a common interest with his landlord in the welfare of the estate. But the rent is frequently paid in kind, amounting to a settled proportion of the produce; and this proportion is so fixed, that, though the farmer is immoderately distressed by a bad vintage, the best will not afford him any means of approaching to independence. In other countries it might be asked, "But though we can suppose the ingenuity of the landlord to be greater than that of the tenant at the commencement of a bargain, how happens it, that, since the result must be felt, the tenant will remain under his burthens, or can be succeeded by any other, on such terms?" Here, however, these questions are not applicable; they presume a choice of situations which the country does not afford. The severity of the agricultural system continues itself by continuing the poverty upon which it acts; and those who would escape from it, find few manufactures and little trade to employ them, had they the capital and the education necessary for either. The choice of such persons is between the being a master of day labourers for their landlord, or a labourer under other masters.

Many of these estates belong immediately to princes, or chapters, whose stewards superintend the cultivation, and are themselves instead of the farmers, so that all other persons employed in such vineyards are ordinary servants. By one or other of these means it happens, that the bounteousness of nature to the country is very little felt by the body of the inhabitants. The payment of rent in kind is usual, wherever the vineyards are most celebrated; and at such places, there is this sure proof of the wretchedness of the inhabitants, that, in a month after the wine is made, you cannot obtain one bottle of the true produce, except by favour of the proprietors, or their stewards. How much is the delight of looking upon plenteousness lessened by the belief that it supplies the means of excess to a few, but denies those of competence to many!

Between this pass of cultivated steeps on one side of the river, and of romantic rocks on the other, the road continues for several miles. Being thus commanded on both sides, it must be one of the most difficult passages in Europe to an enemy, if resolutely defended. The Rhine, pent between these impenetrable boundaries, is considerably narrower here than in other parts of the valley, and so rapid, that a loaded vessel can seldom be drawn faster than at the rate of six English miles a day, against the stream. The passage down the river from Mentz to Cologne may be easily performed in two days; that from Cologne to Mentz requires a fortnight.

The view along this pass, though bounded, is various and changeful. Villages, vineyards and rocks alternately ornament the borders of the river, and every fifty yards enable the eye to double some massy projection that concealed the

fruitful bay behind. An object at the end of the pass is presented singly to the sight, as through an inverted telescope. The surface of the water, or the whole stillness of the scene, was very seldom interrupted by the passing of a boat; carriages were still fewer; and indeed, throughout Germany, you will not meet more than one in twenty miles. Travelling is considered by the natives, who know the fatigue of going in carriages nearly without springs, and stopping at inns where there is little of either accommodation or civility, as productive of no pleasure; and they have seldom curiosity or business enough to recompense for its inconveniencies.

We passed through two or three small towns, whose ruined gates and walls told of their antiquity, and that they had once been held of some consequence in the defence of the valley. Their present desolation formed a melancholy contrast with the cheerful cultivation around them. These, however, with every village in our way, were decorated with green boughs, planted before the door of each cottage, for it was a day of festival. The little chapels at the road side, and the image, which, every now and then, appeared under a spreading tree, were adorned with wreaths of fresh flowers; and though one might smile at the emblems of superstition, it was impossible not to reverence the sentiment of pious affection, which had adjusted these simple ornaments.

About half way to Andernach, the western rocks suddenly recede from the river, and, rising to greater height, form a grand sweep round a plain cultivated with orchards, gardens, corn-fields, and vineyards. The valley here spreads to a breadth of nearly a mile and a half, and exhibits grandeur, beauty, and barren sublimity, united in a singular manner. The abrupt steeps, that rise over this plain, are entirely covered with wood, except that here and there the ravage of a winter torrent appeared, which could sometimes be traced from the very summit of the acclivity to the base. Near the centre, this noble amphitheatre opens to a glen, that shews only wooded mountains, point above point, in long perspective; such sylvan pomp we had seldom seen! But though the tuftings of the nearer woods were beautifully luxuriant, there seemed to be few timber trees amongst them. The opposite shore exhibited only a range of rocks, variegated like marble, of which purple was the predominating tint, and uniformly disposed in vast oblique strata. But even here, little green patches of vines peeped among the cliffs, and were led up crevices where it seemed as if no human foot could rest. Along the base of this tremendous wall, and on the points above, villages, with each its tall grey steeple, were thickly strewn, thus mingling, in striking contrast, the cheerfulness of populous inhabitation with the horrors of untamed nature. A few monasteries, resembling castles in their extent, and known from such only by their spires, were distinguishable; and, in the widening perspective of the Rhine, an old castle itself, now and then, appeared on the summit of a mountain somewhat remote from the shore; an object rendered sweetly picturesque, as the sun's rays lighted up its towers and fortified terraces, while the shrubby steeps below were in shade.

We saw this landscape under the happiest circumstances of season and weather; the woods and plants were in their midsummer bloom, and the mellow light of evening heightened the richness of their hues, and gave exquisite effect to one half of the amphitheatre we were passing, while the other half was in shadow. The air was scented by bean-blossoms, and by lime-trees then in flower, that bordered the road. If this plain had mingled pasture with its groves, it would have been truly Arcadian; but neither here, nor through the whole of this delightful valley, did we see a single pasture or meadow, except now and then in an island on the Rhine; deficiencies which are here supplied, to the lover of landscape, by the verdure of the woods and vines. In other parts of Germany they are more to be regretted, where, frequently, only corn and rock colour the land.

Fatigued at length by such prodigality of

of beauty, we were glad to be shrouded awhile from the view of it, among close boughs, and to see only the wide rivulets, with their rustic bridges of faggots and earth, that, descending from among the mountains, frequently crossed our way; or the simple peasant-girl, leading her cows to feed on the narrow stripe of grass that margined the road. The little bells, that jingled at their necks, would not suffer them to stray beyond her hearing. If we had not long since dismissed our surprise at the scarcity and bad quality of cheese and butter in Germany, we should have done so now, on perceiving this scanty method of pasturing the cattle, which future observation convinced us was the frequent practice.

About sun-set we reached the little village of Namedy, seated near the foot of a rock, round which the Rhine makes a sudden sweep, and, contracted by the bold precipices of Hammerstein on the opposite shore, its green current passes with astonishing rapidity and sounding strength. These circumstances of scenery, with the tall masts of vessels lying below the shrubby bank on which the village stands, and seeming to heighten by comparison the stupendous rocks that rose around them; the moving figures of boatmen and horses employed in towing a barge against the stream in the bay beyond; and a group of peasants on the high quay, in the fore ground, watching their progress; the ancient castle of Hammerstein overlooking the whole—these were a combination of images that formed one of the most interesting pictures we had seen.

The valley again expanding, the walls and turrets of Andernach, with its Roman tower rising independently at the foot of a mountain, and the ruins of its castle above, appeared athwart the perspective of the river, terminating the pass; for there the rocky boundary opened to plains and remote mountains. The light vapour that rose from the water, and was tinged by the setting rays, spread a purple haze over the town and the cliffs, which, at this distance, appeared to impend over it; colouring extremely beautiful, contrasted as it was by the clearer and deeper tints of rocks, wood, and water nearer to the eye.

From Mrs Radcliffe's Journey, &c.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS IN JUNE AND JULY 1794;

IN A LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, K. B. F. R. S. TO SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART. P. R. S. AND READ AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 15, 1795.

Naples, August 25, 1794.

SIR,

EVERY day produces some new publication relative to the late tremendous eruption of Mount Vesuvius*, so that the various phænomena that attended it will be found on record in either one or other of these publications, and are not in that danger of being passed over and forgotten, as they were formerly, when the study of natural history was either totally neglected, or treated of in a manner very unworthy of the great author of nature. I am sorry to say, that even so late as in the accounts of the earthquakes in Calabria, in 1783, printed at Naples, nature is taxed with being malevolent, and bent upon destruction. In a printed account of another great eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1631, by Antonio Santorelli, doctor of medicine, and professor of natural philosophy in the university of Naples, and at the head of the fourth chapter of his book, are these words: 'Se questo incendio sia opera de' demonii?' Whether this eruption be the work of devils? The account of an eruption of Vesuvius in 1737, published at Naples by

* The late eruption of Mount Vesuvius was not only the most violent on record, excepting the eruptions in the years 79 and 1631, but was attended by many wonderful phænomena, of which this is an accurate and copious relation. As Sir William Hamilton has resided thirty years near the mountain, and has given so many judicious accounts of its operations in former eruptions, as to be emphatically entitled 'the Natural Historian of Vesuvius,' this account, we doubt not, will be thought very interesting to our readers.

Dr Serao, is of a very different caſt, and does great honour to his memory. All great eruptions of volcanoes muſt naturally produce nearly the ſame phænomena, and in Serao's book almoſt all the phænomena we have been witneſs to during the late eruption of Veſuvius, are there admirably deſcribed, and well accounted for. The claſſical accounts of the eruption of Veſuvius, which deſtroyed the towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and many of the exiſting printed accounts of its great eruption in 1631, (although the latter are mixed with puerilities) might paſs for an account of the late eruption by only changing the date, and omitting that circumſtance of the retreat of the ſea from the coaſt, which happened in both thoſe great eruptions, and not in this; and I might content myſelf by referring to thoſe accounts, and aſſuring you at the ſame time, that the late eruption, after thoſe two, appears to have been the moſt violent recorded in hiſtory, and infinitely more alarming than either the eruption of 1767, or that of 1779, of both of which I had the honour of giving a particular account to the Royal Society. However, I think it my duty rather to hazard being guilty of repetition, than to neglect the giving you every ſatisfaction in my power, relative to the late formidable operation of nature.

You know, Sir, that with the kind aſſiſtance of the father Antonio Piaggi, of the order of the Scole Pie who has reſided many years at Reſina, on the very foot of Mount Veſuvius, and in the full view of it, I am in poſſeſſion of an exact diary of that volcano, from the year 1779 to this day, and which is alſo accompanied with drawings. It is plain, from ſome remarks in that diary, previous to this eruption, that a great one was expected, and that we were apprehenſive of the miſchief that might probably attend the falling in of the crater, which had been much contracted within theſe two years paſt, by the great emiſſion of ſcoriæ and aſhes from time to time, and which had alſo increaſed the height of the volcano, and nearly filled up its crater. The frequent ſlight eruptions of lava for ſome years paſt have iſſued from near the ſummit, and ran in ſmall channels in different directions down the flanks of the mountain, and from running in covered channels, had often an appearance as if they came immediately out of the ſides of Veſuvius; but ſuch lavas had not ſufficient force to reach the cultivated parts at the foot of the mountain. In the year 1779, the whole quantity of the lava in fuſion having been at once thrown up with violence out of the crater of Veſuvius, and a great part of it falling, and cooling on its cone, added much to the ſolidity of the walls of this huge natural chimney, if I may be allowed ſo to call it, and has not of late years allowed of a ſufficient diſcharge of lava to calm that fermentation, which, by the ſubterraneous noiſes heard at times, and by the exploſions of ſcoriæ and aſhes, was known to exiſt within the bowels of the volcano; ſo that the eruptions of late years, before this laſt, have, as I have ſaid, been ſimply from the lava having boiled over the crater, the ſides being ſufficiently ſtrong to confine it, and oblige it to riſe and overflow. The mountain had been remarkably quiet for ſeven months before its late eruption, nor did the uſual ſmoke iſſue from its crater, but at times it emitted ſmall clouds of ſmoke, that floated in the air in the ſhape of little trees. It was remarked by the father Antonio di Petrizzi, a capuchin friar (who has printed an account of the late eruption) from his convent cloſe to the unfortunate town of Torre del Greco, that for ſome days preceding this eruption a thick vapour was ſeen to ſurround the mountain, about a quarter of a mile beneath its crater, as it was remarked by him, and others at the ſame time, that both the ſun and the moon had often an unuſual reddiſh caſt.

The water of the great fountain at Torre del Greco began to decreaſe ſome days before the eruption, ſo that the wheels of a corn mill, worked by that water, moved very ſlowly; it was neceſſary in all the other wells of the town and its neighbourhood to lengthen the ropes daily, in order to reach at the water; and ſome of the wells became quite dry. Although moſt of the inhabitants

bitants were sensible of this phænomenon, not one of them seems to have suspected the true cause of it. It has been well attested, that eight days before the eruption, a man and two boys, being in a vineyard above Torre del Greco (and precisely on the spot where one of the new mouths opened, from whence the principal current of lava that destroyed the town issued) were much alarmed by a sudden puff of smoke that came out of the earth close to them, and was attended with a slight explosion.

Had this circumstance, with that of the subterraneous noises heard at Resina for two days before the eruption (with the additional one of the decrease of water in the wells, as above-mentioned) been communicated at the time, it would have required no great foresight to have been certain that an eruption of the volcano was near at hand, and that its force was directed particularly toward that part of the mountain.

On the 12th of June, in the morning, there was a violent fall of rain, and soon after the inhabitants of Resina, situate directly over the ancient town of Herculaneum, were sensible of a rumbling subterraneous noise, which was not heard at Naples.

From the month of January to the month of May last, the atmosphere was generally calm, and we had continued dry weather. In the month of May we had a little rain, but the weather was unusually sultry. For some days preceding the eruption, the Duke della Torre, a learned and ingenious nobleman of this country, and who has published two letters upon the subject of the late eruption, observed by his electrometers that the atmosphere was charged in excess with the electric fluid, and continued so for several days during the eruption: there are many other curious observations in the Duke's account of the late eruption.

About eleven o'clock at night of the 12th of June, at Naples, we were all sensible of a violent shock of an earthquake; the undulatory motion was evidently from east to west, and appeared to me to have lasted near half a minute. The sky, which had been quite clear, was soon after covered with black clouds. The inhabitants of the towns and villages, which are very numerous at the foot of Vesuvius, felt this earthquake still more sensibly, and say, that the shock at first was from the bottom upward, after which followed the undulation from east to west. This earthquake extended all over the Campagna Felice; and their Sicilian Majesties were pleased to tell me, that the royal palace at Caserta, which is fifteen miles from this city, and one of the most magnificent and solid buildings in Europe (the walls being eighteen feet thick) was shook in such a manner as to cause great alarm, and that all the chamber bells rang. It was likewise much felt at Beneventum, about thirty miles from Naples; and at Ariano in Puglia, which is at a much greater distance; both these towns have been often afflicted with earthquakes.

On Sunday, the 15th of June, soon after ten o'clock at night, another shock of an earthquake was felt at Naples, but did not appear to be quite so violent as that of the 12th, nor did it last so long; at the same moment a fountain of bright fire, attended with a very black smoke and a loud report, was seen to issue, and rise to a great height, from about the middle of the cone of Vesuvius; soon after another of the same kind broke out at some little distance lower down; then, as I suppose by the blowing up of a covered channel full of red hot lava, it had the appearance as if the lava had taken its course directly up the steep cone of the volcano. Fresh fountains succeeded one another hastily, and all in a direct line, tending for about a mile and a half down, toward the towns of Resina and Torre del Greco. I could count fifteen of them; but I believe there were others obscured by the smoke. It seems probable, that all these fountains of fire, from their being in such an exact line, proceeded from one and the same long fissure down the flanks of the mountain, and that the lava and other volcanic matter forced its way out of the widest parts of the crack, and formed there the little mountains and craters that will be described in their proper place. It is

impossible

impoſſible that any deſcription can give an idea of this fiery ſcene, or of the horrid noiſes that attended this great operation of nature. It was a mixture of the loudeſt thunder, with inceſſant reports, like thoſe from a numerous heavy artillery, accompanied by a continued hollow murmur, like that of the roaring of the ocean during a violent ſtorm; and added to theſe was another blowing noiſe, like that of the going up of a large flight of ſky-rockets, and which brought to my mind alſo that noiſe which is produced by the action of the enormous bellows on the furnace of the Carron iron foundery in Scotland, and which it perfectly reſembled. The frequent falling of the huge ſtones and ſcoriæ, which were thrown up to an incredible height from ſome of the new mouths, and one of which having been ſince meaſured by the Abbé Tata (who has publiſhed an account of this eruption) was ten feet high, and thirty five in circumference, contributed undoubtedly to the concuſſion of the earth and air, which kept all the houſes at Naples for ſeveral hours in a conſtant tremor, every door and window ſhaking and rattling inceſſantly, and the bells ringing. This was an awful moment! The ſky, from a bright full moon and ſtarlight, began to be obſcured; the moon had preſently the appearance of being in an eclipſe, and ſoon after was totally loſt in obſcurity. The murmur of the prayers and lamentations of a numerous populace forming various proceſſions, and parading in the ſtreets, added likewiſe to the horror. As the lava did not appear to me to have yet a ſufficient vent, and it was now evident that the earthquakes we had already felt had been occaſioned by the air and fiery matter confined within the bowels of the mountain, and probably at no ſmall depth (conſidering the extent of thoſe earthquakes) I recommended to the company that was with me, who began to be much alarmed, rather to go and view the mountain at ſome greater diſtance, and in the open air, than to remain in the houſe, which was on the ſeaſide, and in the part of Naples that is neareſt and moſt expoſed to Veſuvius. We accordingly went to Poſilipo, and viewed the conflagration, now become ſtill more conſiderable, from the ſea-ſide under that mountain; but whether from the eruption having increaſed, or from the loud reports of the volcanic exploſions being repeated by the mountain behind us, the noiſe was much louder, and more alarming than that we had heard in our firſt poſition, at leaſt a mile nearer to Veſuvius. After ſome time, and which was about two o'clock in the morning of the 16th, having obſerved that the lavas ran in abundance freely, and with great velocity, having made a conſiderable progreſs toward Reſina, the town which it firſt threatened, and that the fiery vapours which had been confined had now free vent, through many parts of a crack of more than a mile and a half in length, as was evident from the quantity of inflamed matter and black ſmoke, which continued to iſſue from the new mouths above-mentioned without any interruption, I concluded that at Naples all danger from earthquakes, which had been my greateſt apprehenſion, was now totally removed, and we returned to our former ſtation at St Lucia, at Naples.

All this time there was not the ſmalleſt appearance of fire or ſmoke from the crater on the ſummit of Veſuvius; but the black ſmoke and aſhes iſſuing continually from ſo many new mouths, or craters, formed an enormous and denſe body of clouds over the whole mountain, and which began to give ſigns of being replete with the electric fluid, by exhibiting flaſhes of that ſort of zig-zag lightning, which in the volcanic language of this country is called *ſerilli*, and which is the conſtant attendant on the moſt violent eruptions. From what I have read and ſeen, it appears to me, that the trueſt judgment that can be formed of the degree of force of the fermentation within the bowels of a volcano during its eruption, would be from obſerving the ſize, and the greater or leſs elevation of thoſe piles of ſmoky clouds, which riſe out of the craters, and form a gigantic maſs over it, uſually in the form of a pine-tree, and from the greater or leſs quantity of the ſerelli, or volcanic electricity with which thoſe clouds appear to be charged.

During

During thirty years that I have resided at Naples, and in which space of time I have been witness to many eruptions of Vesuvius, of one sort or other, I never saw the gigantic cloud above-mentioned replete with the electric fire, except in the two great eruptions of 1767, that of 1779, and during this more formidable one. The electric fire, in the year 1779, that played constantly within the enormous black cloud over the crater of Vesuvius, and seldom quitted it, was exactly similar to that which is produced, on a very small scale, by the conductor of an electrical machine communicating with an insulated plate of glass, thinly spread over with metallic filings, &c. when the electric matter continues to play over it in zig-zag lines without quitting it. I was not sensible of any noise attending that operation in 1779; whereas the discharge of the electrical matter from the volcanic clouds during this eruption, and particularly the second and third days, caused explosions like those of the loudest thunder; and indeed the storms raised evidently by the sole power of the volcano, resembled in every respect all other thunder-storms; the lightning falling and destroying every thing in its course. The house of the Marquis of Berio at St Iorio, situate at the foot of Vesuvius, during one of these volcanic storms was struck with lightning, which having shattered many doors and windows, and damaged the furniture, left for some time a strong smell of sulphur in the rooms it passed through. Out of these gigantic and volcanic clouds, beside the lightning, both during this eruption and that of 1779, I have, with many others, seen balls of fire issue, and some of a considerable magnitude, which bursting in the air, produced nearly the same effect as that from the air-balloons in fireworks, the electric fire that came out having the appearance of the serpents with which those fire-work balloons are often filled. The day on which Naples was in the greatest danger from the volcanic clouds, two small balls of fire, joined together by a small link like a chain shot, fell close to my casino, at Posilipo; they separated, and one fell in the vineyard above the house, and the other in the sea, so close to it that I heard a splash in the water; but, as I was writing, I lost the sight of this phænomenon, which was seen by some of the company with me, and related to me as above. The Abbé Tata, in his printed account of this eruption, mentions an enormous ball of this kind which flew out of the crater of Vesuvius while he was standing on the edge of it, and which burst in the air at some distance from the mountain, soon after which he heard a noise like the fall of a number of stones, or of a heavy shower of hail.

During the eruption of the 15th at night, few of the inhabitants of Naples, from the dread of earthquakes, ventured to go to their beds. The common people were either employed in devout processions in the streets, or were sleeping on the quays and open places; the nobility and gentry, having caused their horses to be taken from their carriages, slept in them in the squares and open places, or on the high roads just out of the town. For several days, while the volcanic storms of thunder and lightning lasted, the inhabitants at the foot of the volcano, both on the sea side and the Somma side, were often sensible of a tremor in the earth, as well as of the concussions in the air, but at Naples only the earthquake of the 12th and 15th of June were distinctly and universally felt: this fair city could not certainly have resisted long, had not those earthquakes been fortunately of a short duration. Throughout this eruption, which continued in force about ten days, the fever of the mountain, as has been remarked in former eruptions, showed itself to be in some measure periodical, and generally was most violent at the break of day, at noon, and at midnight.

About four o'clock in the morning of the 16th, the crater of Vesuvius began to show signs of being open, by some black smoke issuing out of it; and at daybreak another smoke, tinged with red, issuing from an opening near the crater, but on the other side of the mountain, and facing the town of Ottaiano, showed that a new mouth had opened there, and

from

from which, as we heard afterward, a conſiderable ſtream of lava iſſued, and ran with great velocity through a wood, which it burnt; and having run about three miles in a few hours, it ſtopped before it had arrived at the vineyards and cultivated ſands. The crater, and all the conical part of Veſuvius, was ſoon involved in clouds and darkneſs, and ſo it remained for ſeveral days; but above theſe clouds, although of a great height, we could often diſcern freſh columns of ſmoke from the crater, riſing furiouſly ſtill higher, until the whole maſs remained in the uſual form of a pine-tree; and in that gigantic maſs of heavy clouds the ſerilli, or volcanic lightning, was frequently viſible, even in the day time. About five o'clock in the morning of the 16th, we could plainly perceive, that the lava which had firſt broke out from the ſeveral new mouths on the ſouth ſide of the mountain, had reached the ſea, and was running into it, having overwhelmed, burnt, and deſtroyed the greateſt part of Torre del Greco, the principal ſtream of lava having taken its courſe through the very centre of the town. We obſerved from Naples, that when the lava was in the vineyards in its way to the town, there iſſued often, and in different parts of it, a bright pale flame, and very different from the deep red of the lava; this was occaſioned by the burning of the trees that ſupported the vines. Soon after the beginning of this eruption, aſhes fell thick at the foot of the mountain, all the way from Portici to the Torre del Greco; and what is remarkable, although there were not at that time any clouds in the air, except thoſe of ſmoke from the mountain, the aſhes were wet, and accompanied with large drops of water, which, as I have been well aſſured, were to the taſte very ſalt; the road, which is paved, was as wet as if there had been a heavy ſhower of rain. Thoſe aſhes were black and coarſe, like the ſand of the ſea-ſhore, whereas thoſe that fell there, and at Naples ſome days after, were of a light-gray colour, and as fine as Spaniſh ſnuff, or powdered bark. They contained many ſaline particles; as I obſerved, when I went to the town of Torre del Greco on the 17th of June, that thoſe aſhes that lay on the ground, expoſed to the burning ſun, had a coat of the whiteſt powder on their ſurface, which to the taſte was extremely ſalt and pungent. In the printed account of the late eruption by Emanuel Scotti, doctor of phyſic and profeſſor of philoſophy in the univerſity of Naples, he ſuppoſes (which appears to be highly probable) that the water which accompanied the fall of the aſhes at the beginning of the eruption, was produced by the mixture of the inflammable and dephlogiſticated air, according to experiments made by Dr Prieſtly and Monſieur Lavoiſier.

By the time that the lava had reached the ſea, between five and ſix o'clock in the morning of the 16th, Veſuvius was ſo completely involved in darkneſs, that we could no more diſcern the violent operation of nature that was going on there, and ſo it remained for ſeveral days; but the dreadful noiſe we heard at times, and the red tinge on the clouds over the top of the mountain, were evident ſigns of the activity of the fire underneath. The lava ran but ſlowly at Torre del Greco after it had reached the ſea; and on the 17th of June in the morning, when I went in my boat to viſit that unfortunate town, its courſe was ſtopped, excepting that at times a little rivulet of liquid fire iſſued from under the ſmoking ſcoriæ into the ſea, and cauſed a hiſſing noiſe, and a white vapour ſmoke; at other times, a quantity of large ſcoriæ were puſhed off the ſurface of the body of the lava into the ſea, diſcovering that it was red hot under that ſurface; and even to this day the centre of the thickeſt part of the lava that covers the town retains its red heat. The breadth of the lava that ran into the ſea, and has formed a new promontory there, after having deſtroyed the greateſt part of the town of Torre del Greco, having been exactly meaſured by the Duke della Torre, is of Engliſh feet 1204. Its height above the ſea is twelve feet, and as many feet under water; ſo that its whole height is twenty four feet; it extends into the ſea 626 feet. I obſerved that the ſea water was boiling as in a cauldron, where it waſhed the

the foot of this new formed promontory; and although I was at leaſt a hundred yards from it, obſerving that the ſea ſmoked near my boat, I put my hand into the water, which was literally ſcalded; and by this time my boatmen obſerved that the pitch from the bottom of the boat was melting faſt, and floating on the ſurface of the ſea, and that the boat began to leak; we therefore retired haſtily from this ſpot, and landed at ſome diſtance from the hot lava. The town of Torre del Greco contained about 18,000 inhabitants, all of which (except about fifteen, who from either age or infirmity could not be moved, and were overwhelmed by the lava in their houſes) eſcaped either to Caſtel-a-mare, which was the ancient Stabiæ, or to Naples; but the rapid progreſs of the lava was ſuch, after it had altered its courſe from Reſina, which town it firſt threatened, and had joined a freſh lava that iſſued from one of the new mouths in a vineyard, about a mile from the town, that it ran like a torrent over the town of Torre del Greco, allowing the unfortunate inhabitants ſcarcely time to ſave their lives; their goods and effects were totally abandoned, and indeed ſeveral of the inhabitants, whoſe houſes had been ſurrounded with lava while they remained in them, eſcaped from them and ſaved their lives the following day, by coming out of the tops of their houſes, and walking over the ſcoriæ on the ſurface of the red hot lava. Five or ſix old nuns were taken out of a convent in this manner, on the 16th of June, and carried over the hot lava, as I was informed by the friar who aſſiſted them; and who told me that their ſtupidity was ſuch, as not to have been the leaſt alarmed, or ſenſible of their danger: he found one of upward of ninety years of age actually warming herſelf at a point of red hot lava, which touched the window of her cell, and which ſhe ſaid was very comfortable; and though now apprized of their danger, they were ſtill very unwilling to leave the convent, in which they had been ſhut up almoſt from their infancy, their ideas being as limited as the ſpace they inhabited. Having deſired them to pack up whatever they had that was moſt valuable, they all loaded themſelves with biſcuits and ſweetmeats, and it was but by accident that the friar diſcovered that they had left a ſum of money behind them, which he recovered for them; and theſe nuns are now in a convent at Naples.

(*To be Continued.*)

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CONVERSION OF ANIMAL MUSCLE INTO A SUBSTANCE MUCH RESEMBLING SPERMACETI.

IT has been generally ſuppoſed that animal muſcle, having loſt its living principle, and being expoſed to the action either of air or water, undergoes that kind of decompoſition which is known by the name of the putrefactive fermentation:—but from the experiments related by Mr G. S. Gibbes, in part 2d of the London Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1794, it would appear, that this ſpecies of fermentation is not neceſſary to produce the fatty matter. Mr Gibbes was led to direct his attention to this ſubject by having ſeen ſome of the matter, reſembling ſpermaceti, which was found in the *Cemetiere des Innocens* at Paris. Apprehending that a ſimilar ſubſtance might be found in certain ſituations, he examined the receptacle at Oxford, in which the bodies are depoſited after the Anatomical Profeſſor has finiſhed lecturing on them. This is a hole about thirteen or fourteen feet deep, through which, for the purpoſe of removing all offenſive ſmell, a ſtream of water is made to paſs. From this place he procured at leaſt 12lb weight of a ſubſtance, equal in every reſpect to ſpermaceti. In order to determine what time was neceſſary for procuring this change, he confined a piece of the leaneſt part of a rump of beef in a box full of holes, and placed it in a river, where the box floated. On examining it, from time to time, it was found to become whiter and whiter; and, at the end of a month, it was changed in appearance to a maſs of fatty matter. Mr G. is of opinion that it is ſooner

converted in running water than when the water is perfectly at reſt.

This ſubſtance was purified by pouring on it nitrous acid, which immediately produced the deſired effect. Its ſmell was waxy. Its yellow colour was changed by ſubmitting it to the action of the oxygenated muriatic acid; and it was at length obtained quite white and pure. The ſame change was produced in a much ſhorter time by pouring nitrous acid on a piece of lean mutton, which after three days was ſeparated from it; and the remaining ſubſtance was found to be exactly the ſame with that which had been before obtained from the water. On the whole, it appears that the putrefactive fermentation is not neceſſary: but, on the contrary, that it takes away a conſiderable part of the fleſh, which might ſerve for the formation of a greater maſs of the waxy ſubſtance.

CHARACTERISTICAL TRAITS AND INCIDENTS.

FROM ANDREW'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

IT appears from Rymer's Fœdera, that Henry V, in 1417, authoriſed 'John Morſtede, to preſs as many ſurgeons as he thought neceſſary for the French expedition, together with perſons to make their inſtruments.' It is alſo true, and appears in the ſame book of records, that with the army which won the day at Agincourt, there had landed only one ſurgeon, the ſame John Morſtede, who indeed did engage to find fifteen more for the army, three of which, however, were to act as archers!!! With ſuch a profeſſional ſcarcity, what muſt have been the ſtate of the wounded on the day of battle?

The year 1474, ſhines in the records of chirurgery as the epoch of a moſt important diſcovery, that of lithotomy. A Pariſian archer, much tortured by the ſtone, and condemned to death for a capital offence, offered to ſubmit to the experiment. It ſucceeded; and his example tempted others to venture the operation. It does not however appear that during the fifteenth century, the knowledge of this great ſecret was extended beyond France.—*Monſtrelet Villaret.*

The ſame date is alſo remarkable in the annals of literature for the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton. He was born in the 'Wealde,' of Kent, and ſerved as an apprentice to Robert Large, an eminent mercer of London. He travelled abroad as an agent in the trading line during thirty years, and had the honour in being truſted, in concert with Mr R. Whetchill, to form a treaty of commerce, &c. between Edward IV, and the Duke of Burgundy, whoſe wife, the Lady Margaret of York, was Caxton's patroneſs. He was alſo befriended by the Earl of Worceſter and Earl Rivers. He tranſlated and continued, under the title of 'Fructus Temporum,' a Chronicle of England, and wrote many other works. In 1491, he died and was buried at Cambden, Glouceſterſhire. At the cloſe of an inſcription, to Caxton's honour, are the following lines:

'Modre of merci, ſhylde him from th' orribul fynd,
And bring him lyffe eternal, that never hath ynd.'

In the reign of Edward IV, the firſt regular poet-laureat of England appears. His name was John Kay, and although he has left us none of his poetical compoſitions, he has given to poſterity a tranſlation of the ſiege of Rhodes from the Latin; this he dedicates to the king, and ſtyles himſelf 'hys humble Poete Laureate.'

One ſentiment, which appears in a commiſſion granted by Henry VII, in 1486, to his almoner, whom he ſent to Naples, concerning a commercial treaty, deſerves general approbation. 'The earth being the common parent of us all, what can be more deſirable and praiſe-worthy than, by means of commerce, to communicate her various productions to all her children?'—*Rym. Fœd.*

AN

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTESS DE ST BALMONT, AN EXTRAORDINARY FRENCH LADY, IN THE LAST CENTURY.

IT was in the year 1638, says Abbé Arnauld, in his very amusing memoirs, that I had the honour to become acquainted with that amazon of our times Madame de St Balmont, whose life was a prodigy of courage and of virtue, uniting in her person all the valour of a determined soldier, and all the modesty of a truly Christian woman. She was of a very good family of Lorraine, and was born with a disposition worthy of her birth. The beauty of her face corresponded to that of her mind, but her shape by no means agreed with it, being small and rather clumsy. Providence, who had destined her for a life more laborious than that which females in general lead, had formed her more robust and more able to bear bodily fatigue. It had inspired her with so great a contempt for beauty, that when she had the small pox she was as pleased to be marked with it as other women are afflicted on a similar occasion, and said, that it would enable her to be more like a man. She was married to the Count de St Balmont, who was not inferior to her either in birth or in merit. They lived together very happily till the troubles that arose in Lorraine obliged them to separate. The Count was constantly employed by the Duke his sovereign in a manner suitable to his rank and disposition, except when he once gave him the command of a poor feeble fortress, in which he had the assurance to resist the arms of Louis XIV, for several days together, at the risque of being treated with the extremest severity of military law, which denounces the most infamous and degrading punishment against all those officers who hold out without any prospect of success. M. de St Balmont went indeed farther, and added insolence to rashness; for at every shot of cannon that was fired at the fortress, he appeared at the windows, attended by some fiddlers, who played by his side. This madness (for one cannot call it by a more gentle name) had nearly cost him very dear; for when he was taken prisoner it was agitated in the council of war, composed of the officers whom he had treated with this insolence, whether he should not be hung up immediately; but regard was paid to his birth, and perhaps to his courage, however indiscreet. Madame de St Balmont remained upon his estates to take care of them. Hitherto she had only exerted her soldier like disposition in hunting and shooting (which is a kind of war) but very soon an opportunity presented itself of realizing it, and it was this: an officer in our cavalry had taken up his quarters upon one of her husband's estates, and was living there at discretion. Madame de St Balmont sent him a very civil letter of complaint on his ill behaviour, which he treated with great contempt. Piqued at this, she was resolved that he should give her satisfaction, and merely consulting her resentment, she wrote to him a note signed, Le Chevalier de St Balmont. In this note she observed to him that the ungentlemanlike manner in which he had behaved to his sister-in-law, obliged him to resent it, and that he would give him with his sword that satisfaction which his letter had refused. The officer accepted the challenge, and repaired to the place appointed. Madame de St Balmont met him, dressed in men's clothes. They immediately drew their swords, and our heroine had the advantage of him; when, after having disarmed him, she said, with a very gracious smile, you thought, Sir, I make no doubt, that you were fighting with Le Chevalier de St Balmont; it is, however, Madame de St Balmont of that name who returns you your sword, and begs you in future to pay more regard to the requests of the ladies. She then left him, covered with shame and confusion; and, as the story goes, he immediately absented himself, and no one ever saw him afterward. But be that as it may, this incident serving merely to inflame the courage of the fair challenger, she did not rest satisfied with merely preserving her estates by repelling force by force, but she afforded protection to

many of the gentlemen in her neighbourhood, who made no ſcruple to take refuge in her village, and to put themſelves under her orders when ſhe took the field, which ſhe always did with ſucceſs, her deſigns being executed with a prudence equal to her courage. I have often, ſays the Abbé, been in company with this extraordinary perſonage at the houſe of Madame de Feuquieres, wife to the celebrated Marſhal of that name, at Verdun; and it was quite ridiculous to ſee how embarraſſed ſhe appeared in her female dreſs, and (after ſhe had quitted it in the town) with what eaſe and ſpirit ſhe got on horſeback, and attended the ladies that were of her party, and whom ſhe had left in her carriage, in their little excurſions into the country.

The manner of living, however, of Madame de St Balmont, ſo far removed from that of her ſex, and which in all other females who have attempted it, has ever been found united with libertiniſm of manners, was in her accompanied with nothing that bore the leaſt reſemblance to it. When ſhe was at home in time of peace, her whole day was employed in the offices of religion; in prayers, in reading the bible and books of devotion, in viſiting the poor of her pariſh, whom ſhe was ever aſſiſting with the moſt active zeal of charity. This manner of living procured her the admiration and eſteem of perſons of all deſcriptions in her neighbourhood, and inſured her a degree of reſpect that could not have been greater toward a queen.

AFFECTING INCIDENTS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PRISONS OF FRANCE.

WHEN Charlotte de Corday, who aſſaſſinated the infamous Marat, was brought before the revolutionary tribunal, ſhe acknowledged the deed, and juſtified it by aſſerting that it was a duty ſhe owed her country and mankind, to rid the world of a monſter whoſe ſanguinary doctrines were framed to involve the country in anarchy and civil war; and aſſerted her right to put Marat to death as a convict already condemned by the public opinion. She truſted that her example would inſpire the people with that energy which had been at all times the diſtinguiſhed characteriſtic of republicans; and which ſhe defined to be that devotedneſs to our country which renders life of little comparative eſtimation.

Her deportment during the trial was modeſt and dignified. There was ſo engaging a ſoftneſs in her countenance, that it was difficult to conceive how ſhe could have armed herſelf with ſufficient intrepidity to execute the deed. Her anſwers to the interrogatories of the court were full of point and energy. She ſometimes ſurpriſed the audience by her wit, and excited their admiration by her eloquence. Her face ſometimes beamed with ſublimity, and was ſometimes covered with ſmiles. At the cloſe of her trial ſhe took three letters from her boſom, and preſented them to the judges, and requeſted they might be forwarded to the perſons to whom they were addreſſed. Two were written to Barbaroux, in which, with great eaſe and ſpirit, ſhe relates her adventures from her leaving Caen to the morning of her trial. The other was an affectionate and ſolemn adieu to her father. She retired while the jury deliberated on their verdict; and when ſhe again entered the tribunal there was a majeſtic ſolemnity in her demeanour which perfectly became her ſituation. She heard her ſentence with attention and compoſure; and after converſing for a few minutes with her counſel, and a friend of mine who had ſat near her during the trial, and whom ſhe requeſted to diſcharge ſome trifling debts ſhe had incurred in the priſon, ſhe left the court with the ſame ſerenity, and prepared herſelf for the laſt ſcene.

She had concluded her letter to her father with this verſe of Corneille,

'C'eſt le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas l'échafaud*,'

and it is difficult to conceive the kind of heroiſm which ſhe diſplayed in the way to execution. The women who were

* Guilt, not the ſcaffold, conſtitutes diſgrace.

called

called furies of the guillotine, and who had assembled to insult her on leaving the prison, were awed into silence by her demeanour, while some of the spectators uncovered their heads before her, and others gave loud tokens of applause. There was such an air of chastened exultation thrown over her countenance, that she inspired sentiments of love rather than sensations of pity*. She ascended the scaffold with undaunted firmness, and, knowing that she had only to die, was resolved to die with dignity. She had learned from her jailor the mode of punishment, but was not instructed in the detail; and when the executioner attempted to tie her feet to the plank, she resisted, from an apprehension that he had been ordered to insult her; but on his explaining himself she submitted with a smile. When he took off her handkerchief, the moment before she bent under the fatal stroke, she blushed deeply; and her head, which was held up to the multitude the moment after, exhibited this last impression of offended modesty.

WHEN Madame de Roland, one of the most accomplished women in France, and wife of Roland, the virtuous minister of the interior deparment, was judged to death by the revolutionary tribunal, after hearing her sentence, she said, 'Vous me jugez digne de partager le sort des grands hommes que vous avez assassinés. Je tâcherai de porter à l'échafaud le courage qu'ils y ont montré.' ('You think me worthy, then, of sharing the fate of those great men whom you have assassinated. I will endeavour to go to the scaffold with the courage which they displayed.')

On the day of her trial she dressed herself in white: her long dark hair flowed loosely to her waist, and her figure would have softened any hearts less ferocious than those of her judges. On her way to the scaffold she was not only composed, but sometimes assumed an air of gaiety, in order to encourage a person who was condemned to die at the same time, but who was not armed with the same fortitude.

When more than one person is led at the same time to execution, since they can suffer only in succession, those who are reserved to the last are condemned to feel multiplied deaths at the sound of the falling instrument, and the sight of the bloody scaffold. To be the first victim was therefore considered as a privilege, and had been allowed to Madame Roland as a woman. But when she observed the dismay of her companion, she said to him, 'Allez le premier: que je vous épargne au moins la douleur de voir couler mon sang.' ('Go first: let me at least spare you the pain of seeing my blood shed.') She then turned to the executioner, and begged that this sad indulgence might be granted to her fellow-sufferer. The executioner told her that he had received orders that she should perish first. 'But you cannot, I am sure,' said she with a smile, 'refuse the last request of a lady.' The executioner complied with her demand. When she mounted the scaffold, and was tied to the fatal plank, she lifted up her eyes to the statue of Liberty, near which the guillotine was placed, and exclaimed, 'Ah Liberté, comme on t'a joué!'—'Ah Liberty! how hast thou been sported with!' The next moment she perished. But her name will be recorded in the annals of history, as one of those illustrious

women

* She excited in this interesting situation a very strong and singular passion in a young man of the name of Adam Lux, a commissary from Mayence. He accidentally crossed the street as she was passing in her way to execution, and became instantly enamoured, not of her only, but, what was more extraordinary, of the guillotine. He published, a few days after, a pamphlet, in which he proposed raising a statue to her honour, and inscribing on the pedestal 'Greater than Brutus,' and invoked her shade wandering through Elysium with those glorious personages who had devoted themselves for their country. He was sent to the prison of the Force, where a friend of mine often saw him, and where he talked of nothing to him but of Charlotte Corday and the guillotine; which, since she had perished, appeared to him transformed into an altar, on which he would consider it as a privilege to be sacrificed, and was only solicitous to receive the stroke of death from the identical instrument by which she had suffered. A few weeks after his imprisonment he was executed as a counter-revolutionist.

women whoſe ſuperior attainments ſeem fitted to exalt her ſex in the ſcale of being.

She had predicted that her huſband would not ſurvive her loſs, and her prediction was fulfilled. Roland, who had concealed himſelf till this period, no ſooner heard the fate of his wife, whoſe influence over his mind had often been a ſubject of reproach among his enemies, than, feeling that life was no longer worth poſſeſſing, he put an end to his exiſtence. His body was found in a wood near the high road between Paris and Rouen: the papers which were in his pocket book were ſent to the committee of general ſafety, and have never ſeen the light. His unhappy daughter found an aſylum with an old friend of her proſcribed parents, who had the courage to receive her at a period when it was imminently dangerous to afford her protection.

(*To be continued.*)

AGRICULTURE.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Sinclair, Bart. to the Members of the Board of Agriculture.

(AS many particulars in this patriotic Addreſs, are of immediate concern to the farmer, we have given it as early room as we poſſibly could.)

Gentlemen,

THE crop of this year, ſo far as my information reaches, is likely to prove abundant. At the ſame time, it cannot be too much nor too generally inculcated, that it is neceſſary, 1. To make the moſt of the crop we have; and, 2. To make every exertion for ſecuring an abundant ſupply next year. Indeed I am inclined to think, that this country ought never to reſt until it has provided at leaſt three months conſumption in ſtore, ſo as never again to be reduced to the neceſſity of purchaſing, at an exorbitant price, the ſtale and perhaps unwholeſome refuſe of foreign countries, or of running the riſk of thoſe diſtreſſes which it had ſo much reaſon to apprehend, and in ſome meaſure experienced, during the laſt ſummer.

I. A number of particulars ought to be attended to, in order to make the moſt of the preſent crop.

1. The utmoſt attention ought to be paid to the threſhing of it completely. This is effectually done by threſhing mills, when made on a proper conſtruction; but that is not always the caſe; nor are they yet very common. Every farmer, however, ought thoroughly to examine his ſtraw; and, if there is any appearance of ſlovenlineſs in the threſhing, ought to threſh it over again. If two additional buſhels could be procured, from the ſtraw of every five, or even ten quarters, it would be an object of ſome conſequence, when collected over the whole kingdom.

2. Attention to the deſtruction of vermin is another point that ought not to be neglected. It is hardly to be credited, the quantity of grain conſumed over the whole iſland, by the noxious animals that prey upon grain. By adopting ſome general meaſures for extirpating them, wherever they prevail much, very conſiderable quantities might be ſaved.

3. The idea of manufacturing the whole wheat produced this crop into flour, the coarſeſt of the bran alone excepted, ought not to be given up this year. Though the crop is abundant, yet there is no ſurplus of laſt year's produce; and no friend to the peace of the country would wiſh to gratify his taſte, or a prejudice for fine bread, with the leaſt chance of this country being again placed in the ſame diſtreſſing ſtate which it experienced laſt ſummer.

4. I conſider it indeed of ſuch conſequence to have a ſurplus, that I ſhould recommend the mixing of potatoes and barley-meal with flour in the compoſition of bread, or of biſcuit, where it can poſſibly be adopted.* Perhaps potatoes are beſt

* In a letter from a very intelligent gentleman in Wales, there is the following paragraph: "I have found ſuch advantage from the uſe of biſcuit, in preference to the common houſehold bread, that my mind is impreſſed with the belief, that it ought to be much more generally uſed, than it is at preſent. Wheat-flour in biſcuit, will bear mixture with the flour of barley, oats, beans, pulſe, &c. one lb. of which certainly goes as far as two of houſehold bread. My family, and many others, now eat it, and are better fed with it than any other we can get. I am of opinion, there would be great propriety and ſaving by uſing it in the land-ſervice, as in the naval The coſt would be leſs, the ſupply more certain, leſs waſte, and better bread than can be expected from bakers ovens, following camps and armies."

uſed

uſed by themſelves, but where perſons prefer food in the ſhape of bread, they may be gratified with mixing one third potatoes, with two thirds of flour or barley-meal.—The mixture of potatoes and barley-meal, in that proportion, makes an excellent and wholeſome ſpecies of bread.

5. The uſing other articles inſtead of flour, cannot be too ſtrongly inculcated. Stores of potatoes ought to be collected in every pariſh, and ſold at a reaſonable rate to the poor, and every means ought to be taken, to induce the people to conſume bread made of barley or oat-meal *alone*, where they are not ſtrongly prejudiced againſt that ſort of food. The conſumption of meat and fiſh alſo, inſtead of bread, ought to be recommended; and any aſſiſtance given to the poor ought to be principally confined to thoſe articles.

Laſtly, Diminiſhing the quantity of ſeed ſown, is an excellent mode of ſaving the preſent crop. This may be effected in various ways. By drilling, where the ſoil admits of it; by dibbling, an excellent practice, for which Norfolk and Suffolk are ſo juſtly celebrated *; by tranſplanting, which, it is ſaid, might be adopted with great advantage, and at any rate ſeems to be entitled to inveſtigation and experiment.

II. Every exertion ought to be made to ſecure an abundant ſupply of wheat next year.

1. For the purpoſe of effecting ſo deſirable an object, it is eſſentially neceſſary, that none but the beſt ſeed ſhould be made uſe of. In ſome parts of the kingdom, particularly in Yorkſhire, the mildew has been much complained of. Any ſeed infected with that diſorder ought to be avoided as much as poſſible, and untainted ſeed, at any expence, ought to be procured. It is eſſentially neceſſary alſo, during ſuch a ſeaſon, *to be particularly attentive, thoroughly to waſh the grain, previous to any ſteep being made uſe of.* If the ſeed be tainted and not waſhed, the merely ſteeping, and then incruſting it with lime, may preſerve inſtead of deſtroying the infection; but upon waſhing the ſeed thoroughly, until the water made uſe of is not in the leaſt diſcoloured, all riſk of taint is effectually prevented.

A ſteep recommended by an Italian author, to the attention of the Board of Agriculture, as not only increaſing the vegetable faculties of wheat, but alſo as being particularly efficacious againſt the ſmut, and preventing the depredations of inſects, is annexed†.

2. But the great object is, to make every exertion, in order that as much wheat as poſſible ſhould be ſown in the courſe of this autumn. This is a point which cannot be too generally inculcated. In it, all thoſe who with well to the peace, or the proſperity of this kingdom, muſt feel themſelves deeply intereſted. Every individual in the country muſt derive the utmoſt ſatisfaction, from the certainty of having a ſupply; and let the crop be ever ſo abundant, there is no riſk, in theſe unſettled times on the Continent, of the price falling ſo low, that either at domeſtic or foreign markets, the huſbandman will not be amply rewarded for his trouble. Above all, this is an object of the utmoſt conſequence to thoſe who are concerned in the government of the country, and the revenues of the ſtate. It is only from the *ſuperfluous wealth of the inhabitants, after providing themſelves with*

* The following is a ſtatement of the ſaving, if the dibbling of wheat were practiſed over the whole kingdom, as calculated by a Norfolk correſpondent.—It is ſuppoſed, that there are 64,000 acres, under that grain, in that county: and that, by the practice of dibbling, one buſhel of ſeed per acre, might be ſaved; or 8000 quarters in that county alone. Suppoſe that Norfolk ſows about one fortieth part of the wheat grown in the iſland; hence there would be a total ſaving of 320,000 quarters. It is to be obſerved at the ſame time, that dibbling is beſt adapted for ley paſtures, broken up for wheat; on which there can be no doubt of its ſuperiority over every other kind of ſemination.

† *Steep for about* 24 *buſhels of wheat.*—Fill a copper with 5 pails of water, in which infuſe the following ingredients. Of nitre, 3 pounds; alum, 1 pound; vitriol, 6 ounces; verdigriſe, 3 ounces; aſhes of wood, peat, or coal, well ſifted, 6 pounds. Boil the water for little more than an hour. Then remove it from the fire, and pour it into a large tub, in which 16 pails of water had been previouſly put, and in which half a buſhel of quick-lime had been diſſolved. The whole, when cold, conſtitutes the ſteep in which about 2 buſhels and a half of wheat may be plunged at a time, and left for 6 hours, ſtirring it about with a wooden ſhovel, and ſkimming off what riſes to the ſurface. The operation to be continued, whilſt there is ſteep enough to ſink that quantity of wheat. The grain ſhould be previouſly well waſhed, and alſo dried, or incruſted with lime before ſowing. In the common ſteeps uſed in Great Britain, the addition of a ſmall quantity of nitre would be of ſervice.

ſubſiſtence,

ſubſiſtence, that the income of the ſtate ariſes. The higher therefore the articles of proviſion are, the leſs will the people be able to pay taxes; and, if the price riſes beyond what their induſtry can ſupply, the leſs induſtrious they are likely to become. This, therefore, is a common cauſe, and peculiarly intereſting to thoſe who have it in their power to be of ſervice upon this occaſion, either by their recommendation or example.

I thought it my duty to trouble you with theſe few hints. I have only to regret, that they have not been improved upon, by a diſcuſſion at the Board, which would have rendered them infinitely better intitled to public attention.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

Edinburgh, Sept. 11. 1795.

STATE PAPERS.

THE IMPERIAL DECREE *of Ratification concerning the opening of Negociations for a Peace between the Empire and France.*

THIS important Decree firſt ſtates the different points ſet forth in the Advice given by the Empire of the 3d of July, and then continues to obſerve as follows: "His Imperial Majeſty, above all, returns his warmeſt acknowledgments to the Electors, Princes, and States, for the grateful ſentiments they have expreſſed towards his Majeſty for his ſincere and zealous endeavours to promote the welfare of the Empire. As Chief of the Germanic Body, he feels peculiar ſatisfaction to find, that in the ſecond ſection of the Advice of the Empire, it has been declared to be the conſtant wiſh and firm reſolution of all its Members to obtain a general peace for the Empire, in an unimpaired and unalterable junction of all the States of the Empire with its Supreme Chief, as ſoon as poſſible, in a ſolid and conſtitutional manner. It is moreover declared, that the full reſtitution of its territory, and ſecurity of the Germanic Conſtitution, ſhall form the baſis of a treaty of peace, according to the fundamental principles laid down in the advice of the Empire of the 22d December laſt year, and approved of by his Majeſty, with reſpect to the attainment of a reaſonable, juſt, and honourable peace. This deſire and reſolution (for according to the fundamental laws of the German Conſtitution, in all matters concerning a peace or war of the Empire, its Supreme Chief can neither be ſeparated from its Members, nor the latter from the former) is the true and praiſeworthy expreſſion of conſtitutional, generous, and patriotic ſentiments; and the Conſtitution of Germany may ſtill ſubſiſt for a long ſeries of years, if the Electors, Princes, and States, ſenſible of their duty, and animated by patriotiſm and public ſpirit, remain faithful to the ſentiments thus ſolemnly declared. His Majeſty having frequently proved, and but very lately declared in the Court Decree of the 10th of May, his inviolable attachment to the German Conſtitution, and his ardent zeal for the preſervation of all its parts, rights, and members, it would be in open contradiction with his own declarations and actions, if he did not readily and fully approve and ratify the aforeſaid ſecond ſection, which ſo perfectly agrees with his paternal ſentiments and duties, as Chief of the Empire.

"His Imperial Majeſty farther declares, that he is ready to take upon himſelf the required firſt introduction of pacificatory negociations, which, as far as it relates to the place where the Congreſs is to be held, has been entirely left to his Imperial Majeſty's own judgment and diſcretion. In order as much as poſſible to accelerate the concluſion of a peace to the Empire, purſuant to the wiſh of the Diet, his Imperial Majeſty, in his quality as Chief of the Germanic Body, has for this purpoſe already taken the neceſſary ſteps, of the reſult of which he will not fail in due time to inform the Diet, as well as the place where the negociations for peace are to be carried on. The queſtion, Whether, without any prejudice to the future negociations of peace, it will be poſſible to obtain an armiſtice, can hardly be decided, before the ſaid negociations are actually ſet on foot; and in purſuance of the Imperial Decree concerning the Advice of the Empire of the 22d of December, a probable proſpect opens to obtain a reaſonable, juſt, and honourable peace; whence, and indeed in every poſſible caſe, there ariſes the cruel neceſſity, that the Electors, Princes, and States, conformably to their duty and own declarations, do not neglect, but perſiſt in their united and

and conſtitutional means of defence, until Germany has obtained the bleſſings of a general peace for the Empire. Meanwhile, the Diet may reſt aſſured, that if his Imperial Majeſty ſhould be able, on behalf of ſuffering humanity, to obtain from the preſent Rulers of France, who ſeem to have adopted more moderate ſentiments, a modification or temporary pauſe of hoſtile requiſitions and devaſtations, he will not fail to make, for that purpoſe, the neceſſary propoſals.

"As to the reſt, his Imperial Majeſty is of opinion, that hitherto no political relations exiſt, which urge the neceſſity of accepting a mediator, although cloathed with all the neceſſary requiſites in point of ſkill, prudence, ſincerity, and impartiality; nor does his Majeſty ſee the neceſſity of accepting the mediation of a third perſon. If the German Empire, the firſt in point of rank, and mighty and powerful in its Chiefs and its Members, is with true German ſpirit united for a grand and momentous purpoſe, there is no doubt but it poſſeſſes ſufficient authority and power to obtain a reaſonable, juſt, and honourable peace. But as the Diet, according to the plurality of votes, finds a peculiar ſatisfaction in ſeeing his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia co-operate for that purpoſe, his Imperial Majeſty,—provided, however, that it does not tend to the prejudice either of the immediate negociations for peace between the Supreme Chief of the Empire, the deputed States, and the Deputies of France, or of the conſtitutional proceedings in all other reſpects, readily complies with the States of the Empire, and under this proviſo conſents that his Pruſſian Majeſty, according to his own repeated voluntary offers, may on his part employ his good offices with France to obtain, on the baſis agreed and determined upon, a peace for the Empire, which reſtores its integrity and ſecures its conſtitution.

"Laſtly, his Majeſty repeats once more the declaration ſet forth in the Imperial Court Decree of the 10th of May, and which cannot be too often repeated, viz. that the political importance of Germany reſts on the cloſe and happy union between the Supreme Chief of the Empire and the Electors, Princes, and States; and its welfare depends on the inviolability of its fundamental laws. Theſe ought to guide the Chief as well as the Members. His Majeſty, who, not only in virtue of his Imperial office, but alſo by a ſolemn compact between him and the Electors, is charged with the adminiſtration of juſtice, is therefore obliged, by open and lawful means, to protect the Conſtitution againſt all unconſtitutional proceedings: leſt the like precedents might in future times be ſuppoſed to contain a tacit abrogation of laws which are of the greateſt importance for the ſafety and welfare of the German Empire."

PROCLAMATION *of his Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover.*

GEORGE III. by the Grace of God, *&c. &c.* Whereas the *depots* of different bodies of Emigrants, and other free corps, formerly ſtationed in the field with our army, were proviſorily quartered in our German territories, till ſuch time as they could be removed elſewhere: but whereas a continuance of their ſtay produces diſorder, and becomes grievous and burdenſome to ſome of our ſubjects; and whereas we have alſo long ago cauſed to be declared our acquieſcence in the treaty of peace concluded April 5. of the preſent year, at Baſle, between his Pruſſian Majeſty and France: We do therefore will and command by theſe preſents, that each and all Emigrants, and other foreign corps, be embarked without delay, and removed from our German territories, and that, in future, ſuch corps be in no ſhape permitted again therein to remain; on which account we give this information to all our ſubjects, that they may act accordingly, and we command our officers, &c. throughout our German territories, not to grant to any ſuch corps or detachments of men, from the moment of the impending embarkation, any reſidence or quarters, and ſtill leſs to ſuffer, that the leaſt depots, detachments, or poſts of the embarked corps do remain behind any where, nor to let any tranſports of recruits, belonging to them, march into or paſs through the ſaid territories, but immediately to ſtop, ſend off, and ſuppreſs all ſuch tranſports, detachments or corps, to conduct them beyond the frontiers of our territories, or to deliver them to the next garriſon, to be tranſported further, and to require, if there ſhould be need, the aſſiſtance of the military for that purpoſe; all which things ought to be moſt punctually attended to, as all ſuch officers as may be guilty of neglect ſhall be reſponſible for the ſame.

'*Hanover, Sept.* 29, 1795.

Travels, chiefly on Foot, through ſeveral Parts of England in 1782. Deſcribed in Letters to a Friend. By Cha. P. Moritz, a Literary Gentleman of Berlin. Tranſlated from the German, by a Lady. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Robinſons.*

THIS author writes with an apparent ſincerity; he derives no aſſiſtance from books; what he records he ſaw; and when he deſcribes, the original was before him. The following is our author's account of the two houſes of Parliament, which we give as a ſpecimen of his manner:

"I had almoſt forgotten to tell you that I have already been to the Parliament Houſe: and yet this is of moſt importance. For had I ſeen nothing elſe in England but this, I ſhould have thought my journey thither amply rewarded.

"As little as I have hitherto troubled myſelf with politics, becauſe indeed, with us, it is but little worth our while, I was however deſirous to be preſent at a meeting of Parliament, a wiſh that was ſoon amply gratified.

"One afternoon about three o'clock, at which hour, or thereabouts, the Houſe moſt commonly meets, I enquired for Weſtminſter-Hall, and was very politely directed by an Engliſhman. Theſe directions are always given with the utmoſt kindneſs. You may aſk whom you pleaſe, if you can only make yourſelf tolerably well underſtood; and by thus aſking every now and then, you may with the greateſt eaſe find your way throughout all London.

"Weſtminſter-Hall is an enormous Gothic building, whoſe vaulted roof is ſupported, not by pillars, but inſtead of theſe there are on each ſide, large unnatural heads of angels, carved in wood, which ſeem to ſupport the roof.

"When you have paſſed through this long Hall, you aſcend a few ſteps at the end, and are led through a dark paſſage into the Houſe of Commons, which below has a large double door, and above there is a ſmall ſtair-caſe, by which you go to the gallery, the place allotted for ſtrangers.

"The firſt time I went up this ſmall ſtair-caſe, and had reached the rails, I ſaw a very genteel man in black ſtanding there. I accoſted him, without any introduction, and I aſked him whether I might be allowed to go into the gallery. He told me that I muſt be introduced by a Member, or elſe I could not get admiſſion there. Now as I had not the honour to be acquainted with a Member, I was under the mortifying neceſſity of retreating, and again going down ſtairs; as I did, much chagrined. And now, as I was ſullenly marching back, I heard ſomething ſaid about a bottle of wine, which ſeemed to be addreſſed to me. I could not conceive what it could mean, till I got home, when my obliging landlady told me I ſhould have given the well-dreſſed man half a-crown or a couple of ſhillings for a bottle of wine. Happy in this information, I went again the next day, when the ſame man who before had ſent me away, after I had given him only two ſhillings, very politely opened the door for me, and himſelf recommended me to a good ſeat in the gallery.

"And thus I now, for the firſt time, ſaw the whole of the Britiſh Nation aſſembled in its Repreſentatives, in rather a mean looking building, that not a little reſembles a chapel. The Speaker, an elderly man, with an enormous wig, with two knotted kind of treſſes or curls behind, in a black cloak, his hat on his head, ſat oppoſite to me on a lofty chair, which was not unlike a ſmall pulpit, ſave only that in the front of this there was no reading-deſk. Before the Speaker's chair ſtands a table which looks like an altar; and at this there ſit two men called Clerks, dreſſed in black, with black cloaks. On the table, by the ſide of the great parchment acts, lies an huge gilt ſceptre, which is always taken away and placed in a conſervatory under the table as ſoon as ever the Speaker quits the Chair; which he does as often as the Houſe reſolves itſelf into a Committee. A Committee means nothing more than that the Houſe puts itſelf into a ſituation freely to diſcuſs and debate any point of difficulty and moment, and while it laſts the Speaker partly lays aſide his power as a Legiſlator. As ſoon as this is over, ſome one tells the Speaker that he may now again be ſeated; and immediately on the Speaker's being again in the Chair, the ſceptre is alſo replaced on the table before him.

"All round on the ſides of the houſe under the gallery are benches for the Members, covered with green cloth, always one above the other, like our choirs in churches, in order that he who is ſpeak-

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ing may ſee over thoſe who ſit before him. The ſeats in the gallery are on the ſame plan. The Members of Parliament keep their hats on, but the ſpectators in the gallery are uncovered.

"The Members of the Houſe of Commons have nothing particular in their dreſs; they even come into the Houſe in their great-coats, and with boots and ſpurs. It is not at all uncommon to ſee a Member lying ſtretched out on one of the benches while others are debating. Some crack nuts, others eat oranges, or whatever elſe is in ſeaſon. There is no end to their going in and out; and as often as any one wiſhes to go out, he places himſelf before the Speaker, and makes him his bow; as if like a ſchool boy he aſked his tutor's permiſſion.

"Thoſe who ſpeak ſeem to deliver themſelves with but little, perhaps not always with even a decorous gravity. All that is neceſſary is to ſtand up in your place, take off your hat, turn to the Speaker (to whom all the ſpeeches are addreſſed), to hold your hat and ſtick in one hand, and with the other hand to make any ſuch motions as you fancy neceſſary to accompany your ſpeech.

"If it happens that a Member riſes who is but a bad ſpeaker, or if what he ſays is generally deemed not ſufficiently intereſting, ſo much noiſe is made, and ſuch burſts of laughter are raiſed, that the Member who is ſpeaking can ſcarcely diſtinguiſh his own words. This muſt needs be a diſtreſſing ſituation; and it ſeems then to be particularly laughable, when the Speaker in his Chair, like a tutor in a ſchool, again and again endeavours to reſtore order, which he does by calling out, *to order, to order!* apparently often without much attention being paid to it.

"On the contrary, when a favourite Member, and one who ſpeaks well and to the purpoſe, riſes, the moſt perfect ſilence reigns; and his friends and admirers, one after another, make their approbation known by calling out *hear him!* which is often repeated by the whole houſe at once: and in this way ſo much noiſe is often made, that the ſpeaker is frequently interrupted by this ſame emphatic *hear him!* Notwithſtanding which, this calling out is always regarded as a great encouragement; and I have often obſerved, that one who began with ſome diffidence, and even ſomewhat inauſpiciouſly, has in the end been ſo animated, that he has ſpoken with a torrent of eloquence.

"As all ſpeeches are directed to the Speaker, all the Members always preface their ſpeeches with *Sir*; and he, on being thus addreſſed, generally moves his hat a little, but immediately puts it on again. This *Sir* is often introduced in the courſe of their ſpeeches, and ſerves to connect what is ſaid: it ſeems alſo to ſtand the ſpeaker in ſome ſtead, when any one's memory fails him, or he is otherwiſe at a loſs for matter. For while he is ſaying *Sir*, and has thus obtained a little pauſe, he recollects what is to follow. Yet I have ſometimes ſeen ſome Members draw a kind of memorandum out of their pockets, like a candidate who is at a loſs in his ſermon: this is the only inſtance in which a Member of the Britiſh Parliament ſeems to read his ſpeeches.

"The firſt day that I was at the Houſe of Commons, an Engliſh gentleman who ſat next to me in the gallery, very obligingly pointed out to me the principal Members; ſuch as Fox, Burke, Rigby, &c. all of whom I heard ſpeak. The debate happened to be, Whether, beſides being made a Peer, any other ſpecific reward ſhould be beſtowed by the Nation on their gallant Admiral Rodney? In the courſe of the debate, I remember, Mr Fox was very ſharply reprimanded by young Lord Fielding for having, when Miniſter, oppoſed the election of Admiral Hood as a Member for Weſtminſter.

"Fox was ſitting to the right of the Speaker, not far from the table on which the gilt ſceptre lay. He now took his place ſo near it that he could reach it with his hand; and, thus placed, he gave it many a violent and hearty thump, either to aid or to ſhew the energy with which he ſpoke. If the charge was vehement, his defence was no leſs ſo. He juſtified himſelf againſt Lord Fielding by maintaining that he had not oppoſed this election in the character of a Miniſter, but as an individual or private perſon; and that, as ſuch, he had freely and honeſtly given his vote for another, namely, for Sir Cecil Wray; adding, that the King, when he appointed him Secretary of State, had entered into no agreement with him by which he loſt his vote as an individual: to ſuch a requiſition he never would have ſubmitted. It is impoſſible for me to deſcribe with what fire and perſuaſive eloquence he ſpoke, and how the Speaker in the Chair inceſſantly nodded approbation from beneath his ſolemn wig; and innumerable voices inceſſantly called out *hear him! hear him!* and when there was the leaſt ſign that he intended to leave off

ſpeaking, they no leſs vociferouſly exclaimed *go on!* and ſo he continued to ſpeak in this manner for nearly two hours. Mr Rigby in reply made a ſhort but humorous ſpeech, in which he mentioned, of how little conſequence the title of Lord and Lady was without money to ſupport it, and finiſhed with the Latin proverb, "*infelix paupertas—quia ridiculos miſeros facit.*"—after having firſt very judiciouſly obſerved, that previous enquiry ſhould be made whether Admiral Rodney had made any rich prizes or captures; becauſe, if that ſhould be the caſe, he would not ſtand in need of further reward in money. I have ſince been almoſt every day at the Parliament Houſe, and prefer the entertainment I there meet with to moſt other amuſements.

"Fox is ſtill much beloved by the people, notwithſtanding that they are (and certainly with good reaſon) diſpleaſed at his being the cauſe of Admiral Rodney's recall; though even I have heard him again and again almoſt extravagant in his encomiums on this noble Admiral. This fame celebrated Charles Fox is a ſhort, fat, and groſs man, with a ſwarthy complexion, and dark; and in general he is badly dreſſed. There certainly is ſomething Jewiſh in his looks: but upon the whole he is not an ill-made nor an ill-looking man; and there are many ſtrong marks of ſagacity and fire in his eyes. I have frequently heard the people here ſay, that this fame Mr Fox is as cunning as a fox. Burke is a well-made, tall, upright man, but looks elderly and broken. Rigby is exceſſively corpulent, and has a jolly rubicund face.

"The little leſs than downright open abuſe, and the many really rude things which the Members ſaid to each other, ſtruck me much. For example: when one has finiſhed, another riſes, and immediately taxes with abſurdity all that *the Right Honourable Gentleman* (for with this title the Members of the Houſe of Commons always honour each other) had juſt advanced. It would indeed be contrary to the rules of the Houſe flatly to tell each other that what they have ſpoken is *falſe*, or even *fooliſh*: inſtead of this, they turn themſelves as uſual to the Speaker, and ſo, while their addreſs is directed to him, they fancy they violate neither the rules of Parliament, nor thoſe of good breeding and decorum, whilſt they utter the moſt cutting perſonal ſarcaſms againſt the Member or the meaſure they oppoſe.

"It is quite laughable to ſee, as one ſometimes does, one Member ſpeaking and another accompanying the ſpeech with his action. This I remarked more than once in a worthy old citizen, who was fearful of ſpeaking himſelf, but when his neighbour ſpoke he accompanied every energetic ſentence with a ſuitable geſticulation, by which means his whole body was ſometimes in motion.

"It often happens that the jeſt, or principal point in the debate, is loſt in theſe perſonal conteſts and bickerings between each other. When they laſt ſo long as to become quite tedious and tireſome, and likely to do harm rather than good, the Houſe takes upon itſelf to expreſs its diſapprobation; and then there ariſes a general cry of, *the queſtion! the queſtion!* This muſt ſometimes be frequently repeated, as the contending Members are both anxious to have the laſt word. At length, however, the queſtion is put and the votes taken; when the Speaker ſays, "Thoſe who are for the queſtion are to ſay *aye*, and thoſe who are againſt it *no!*" You then hear a confuſed cry of *aye* and *no*: but at length the Speaker ſays, "I think there are more *ayes* than *noes*; or more *noes* than *ayes*. The *ayes* have it; or the *noes* have it;" as the caſe may be. But all the ſpectators muſt then retire from the gallery; for then, and not till then, the voting really commences. And now the Members call aloud to the Gallery, *withdraw! withdraw!* On this the ſtrangers withdraw, and are ſhut up in a ſmall room, at the foot of the ſtairs, till the voting is over, when they are again permitted to take their places in the gallery. Here I could not help wondering at the impatience even of poliſhed Engliſhmen: it is aſtoniſhing with what violence and even rudeneſs they puſh and joſtle one another as ſoon as the room door is again opened; eager to gain the firſt and beſt ſeats in the gallery. In this manner we, the ſtrangers, have ſometimes been ſent away two or three times in the courſe of one day, or rather evening; afterwards again permitted to return. Among theſe ſpectators are people of all ranks, and even not unfrequently ladies. Two ſhort-hand writers have ſat ſometimes not far diſtant from me, who (though it is rather by ſtealth) endeavour to take down the words of the ſpeaker; and thus all that is very remarkable in what is ſaid in Parliament may generally be read *in print* the next day. The ſhort-hand writers whom I noticed are ſuppoſed to be employed and paid by the Editors of the different newſpapers.

newſpapers. There are, it ſeems, ſome few perſons who are conſtant attendants on the Parliament, and ſo they pay the door-keeper beforehand a guinea for a whole ſeſſion. I have now and then ſeen ſome of the Members bring their ſons, whilſt quite little boys, and carry them to their ſeats along with themſelves.

"A propoſal was once made to erect a gallery in the Houſe of Peers alſo, for the accommodation of ſpectators: but this never was carried into effect. There appears to be much more politeneſs and more courteous behaviour in the Members of the Upper Houſe. But he who wiſhes to obſerve mankind, and to contemplate the leading traits of the different characters moſt ſtrongly marked, will do well to attend frequently the Lower rather than the other Houſe."

Memoirs of Planetes; or a Sketch of the Laws and Manners of Makar. By Phileleutherus Devonienſis. 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards. *Johnſon.*

WE give the following extract, as it affords no indiſtinct glimpſe of the political and religious inclination of the author:

"NEVER was a country more populous, or ſo richly cloathed; not a ſpot of ground was to be ſeen uncultivated. The firſt fifteen miles were almoſt one continued garden of olives, vines, and corn, interſperſed with innumerable farms and villages. Contentment ſmiled upon every face we met, and beggary and poverty were unſeen. Good God! exclaimed I, how is all this poſſible? I ſurely am dreaming, and this is Paradiſe. You may well be ſurpriſed, returned Othono, this was not ſo formerly. My father, who died about ten years ago, uſed frequently to tell me, that all this country which we have now paſſed was, when he was a young man, in the poſſeſſion of five or ſix petty Schums, (theſe anſwer to our great Lords) and its chief inhabitants were, the poor half-ſtarved families of hard-working labourers, and about a dozen rich overgrown farmers. A great part of the land lay either deſolate or only half tilled, or was laid out into extenſive parks, beautiful indeed to the eye, but uſeful only to the few; it is now, as you ſee, divided into thouſands of ſmall freeholds, and ſupports millions. As we proceeded, my attention was arreſted by ſome incloſures that I perceived at a little diſtance from the road, which from ſeveral ſpots of earth newly turned up, and a few upright ſtones ſcattered here and there, I imagined to be burying grounds. True, ſaid Othono, they are the burying-grounds belonging to Euthus-town, ſo called from my worthy friend, where we ſhall ſoon arrive; and the few upright ſtones that you ſee, are the remains of the old ſuperſtitious practice of monuments, which ſome people cannot yet forſake. The Makarians think it unwholeſome to bury their dead in towns amongſt the living, and therefore carry the bodies to a diſtance. Your having mentioned ſuperſtition, Othono, brings to my remembrance a queſtion that I have for a long time been deſirous of aſking you. Pray, what is the religion that chiefly prevails among the Makarians? Every kind of religion, Planetes, being admiſſible, you may readily ſuppoſe that various opinions are held among us. Some men for inſtance believe in the exiſtence of two Gods, others in that of three Gods and a Goddeſs, and there are ſome who believe in two Gods and a half: but all theſe opinions are in their wane, and the prevalent belief is that there exiſts only one Supreme, whoſe nature is totally unknown to men, and from whom are ſuppoſed to be derived the primary laws which direct and regulate the univerſe. It is believed that prayers, ſacrifices, offerings, and ſupplications, are of no avail, and that the only road to happineſs is, to practiſe juſtice and benevolence to our fellow-creatures. And have you, ſaid I, no prieſts nor biſhops? No! thank truth! replied Othono, nor creeds, nor collects. The Makarians are too wiſe to hamper their intellectual faculties by ſuch clogs. Why ſurely, you muſt perceive, Planetes, that religion, like all other things, has hitherto been perpetually varying; and to what cauſe can you attribute ſuch variation, but to ſynods, and ſtate politics? where the interference of theſe is annihilated, religion will ſoon find its proper ſtation. But prieſts and biſhops are not the only beings whoſe political exiſtence is deſtroyed. That arch-enemy of freedom, and friend of uſurpation and ariſtocracy, the political Schum of evil, Oennanoo, finding no ſupport in a government founded on the rights of man, has abdicated his throne for ever.

"As the diſcourſe now began to grow unpleaſant, I was not a little rejoiced that Euthus-town appeared in view. It was market-day when we entered; and if I was pleaſed with the cleanlineſs and regularity with which every thing was conducted, I was quite charmed with the honeſty

honeſty and integrity of the people. No one demanded either more or leſs for his goods than their juſt value, nor was a man to be found that would receive two-pence for a dozen of yams when they were worth only one penny. Surely, ſaid I, things are not always thus: you muſt undoubtedly, Orhono, have ſome examples of diſhoneſty and injuſtice. Diſhoneſty and injuſtice, Planetes, are looked upon as wonders, and I do not ſuppoſe that there are ten inſtances to be found in the whole nation of vicious or depraved perſons. We have priſons, it is true, but they are empty. Among a people that are taught from their infancy to love and practiſe truth, where do you think diſhoneſty can reſt herſelf? If any man were ſo unprincipled as to commit an act of injuſtice, he would meet with a monitor in every perſon he ſaw; and if he were not altogether dead to ſenſe or ſhame, he muſt either inſtantly reform or quit the country. Juſt heaven! ſaid I, and is human nature capable of ſuch perfection? Capable! Planetes, aboliſh unjuſt and oppreſſive laws, leave mankind to themſelves and virtue, and the work is half done."

A Treatiſe, ſhewing the intimate Connection that ſubſiſts between Agriculture and Chemiſtry. Addreſſed to the Cultivators of the Soil, to the Proprietors of Fens and Moſſes in Great Britain and Ireland; and to the Proprietors of Weſt India Eſtates. By the Earl of Dundonald. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. *Edwards.*

THE ſubjects of this truly ingenious patriotic work are, earths, air, water, heat, ſaline ſubſtances, animalized matter contained in vegetables, vegetables analyſed by fire and by putrefaction, oxygenation, inert vegetable matter or peat, foſſil coal, charcoal, ſulphureous ſchyſt, lime, chalk or uncalcined calcareous matter, alkaline ſalts, magneſia conſidered as a manure, iron, vitriolic—nitrous—marine—and phoſphoric acid, inſects, ſaline ſubſtances with earthy baſes, ſaline ſubſtances compoſed of alkalies and acids, ſtable dung and compoſts, draining, fallowing, paring and burning, method of analyſing or aſcertaining the preſence of different earths or ſubſtances in the different ſoils, argillaceous—calcareous—chalky—and ſandy ſoils, peat moſſes, fens, and barren lands, drainage of the fens, Weſt India iſlands, benefit to their culture from a due attention to the oxygenation of vegetable matter, and the ſubſequent ſolution of it by alkalies and other ſaline bodies, cultivation of foreſt with a view to the production of other more valuable crops, &c.

The following are intereſting extracts from this valuable work:

"OXYGENATION. By the combination of pure air with inflammable ſubſtances, particular acids are formed, with the peculiar baſes of thoſe acids contained in inflammable ſubſtances. The acids, as they are formed, combine either with the calcareous matter of the vegetables, or with other calcareous matter in the ſoil, forming ſalts, which for the moſt part are very inſoluble.

"The proceſs of putrefaction is always accompanied by that of oxygenation: but oxygenation may be, and is to a great extent, independent of putrefaction.

"To this proceſs of oxygenation, the continuance of vegetable matter on the ſurface of the earth is principally to be aſcribed; as in the caſe of peat moſſes, fens, and moraſſes, as well as in moſt ſoils, but more eſpecially in ſuch as have long been under cultivation. The indeſtructible ſtate of vegetable matters, under theſe circumſtances, and their conſtant accretion, may be referred to the inſoluble compounds, produced by the action of pure air on theſe inflammable ſubſtances.

"The inſolubility, to a certain degree, of this ſyſtem, adopted by nature, is undoubtedly to be preferred to one more completely ſoluble; for it is evident, that if putrefaction, or oxygenation, had poſſeſſed the power of rendering all the vegetable matter, by a ſpeedy proceſs, ſoluble in water, two pernicious conſequences muſt have followed: the rains would have waſhed down ſuch extracts, and ſoluble matters, as faſt as formed, into the rivers and ſprings, contaminating the waters, and rendering them unfit for the exiſtence of fiſhes, or for the uſe of terreſtrial animals. The ſea, in proceſs of time, would thereby receive all the vegetable and animal produce of the dry land, and the earth would ultimately become barren, conſiſting alone of the ſimple earths, without any admixture of vegetable matter; conſequently there could be no accumulation of this ſubſtance on the ſurface, as is the caſe to an immenſe degree at preſent. As ſuch there cannot be a doubt, but that the preſent incomplete proceſs of putrefaction, oxygenation, or ſolution of organic bodies, has been eſtabliſhed by the Great Creator of all things for wiſe and benevolent purpoſes; eſpecially when it ſhall be underſtood, that

that the apparent imperfections of this (to a certain degree) infoluble fyftem are, as they refpect agriculture and vegetation, to be remedied, when neceffary, by the ingenuity and induftry of man.

"A frequent expofure of freſh furfaces to the action of the air, as in the caſe of fallowing, will, by promoting oxygenation, increaſe the infolubility of vegetable matters contained in the foil."

"FALLOWING. It has been frequently noticed in the preceding pages, that alkaline falts act more powerfully on ſome kind of peat and inert vegetable matters than others, particularly on thoſe which become oxygenated by being expoſed to the action of air. This points out, that the practice of fallowing ground containing much vegetable matter, by repeatedly expoſing freſh furfaces to the action of the air, occaſions the peat, or vegetable matter, to be more eaſily diſſolved, or acted upon by alkaline falts; but when no ſuch application is made, the infolubility of the vegetable matter is by fallowing increaſed, which, to certain grounds, may prove, inſtead of a benefit, a real injury.

"The putrefaction or ſolution of vegetable ſubſtances is more readily promoted by a cloſe or ſtagnated ſtate of the air, than by a conſtant ſupply and addition of oxygene or pure air, as happens to vegetable ſubſtances when ſubjected to the operation of fallowing.

"Clover, ſaint foin, cabbages, turnips, leguminous crops, hemp, and thoſe plants which overſhadow the ground, and cauſe a ſtagnation of air, prevent thereby the exceſſive exhalation of moiſture, and promote the putrefaction or decompoſition of vegetable matters contained in the foil: ſuch crops will therefore prove more œconomical and beneficial to ſubſequent crops, than the preſent ſyſtem of fallowing.

"By fallowing, not only one year's rent and labour are loſt, but likewiſe the vegetable matter contained in the ſoil is thereby rendered leſs fit to promote the growth of ſubſequent crops. Fallowing ſhould be practiſed but ſparingly; its principal uſe is in altering the mechanical arrangement of the ſoil, either by pulveriſing it or making it more compact, (both of which effects, according to circumſtances, are thereby produced,) and in deſtroying roots, ſeed, weeds, or inſects. Theſe objects being attained, recourſe ſhould never be had to the ſame operation, unleſs it becomes requiſite from the failure of crops, or other incidental cauſes, which are beſt provided againſt by ſubſtituting the culture of drill crops inſtead of a fallow."

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POETRY.

POETRY.

ADDRESS TO THE LADIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM FASHION, A POEM JUST PUBLISHED.

DAUGHTERS of Britain, take a friend's advice,
Be not in trifles ſcrupulouſly nice.
It fetters down the ſoul to cares minute,
And oft retards ſome more belov'd purſuit:
It ſacrifices joys of nobleſt kind,
To fordid things, beneath a well-taught mind,
That knows her mortal partner, ſprung from earth,
Should ne'er make her forget her higher birth.
One rule, meanwhile, to heed, Oh, do not fail!
O'er filthy modes let cleanlineſs prevail.
What do I ſee! that once attractive mouth,
Whoſe radiant ſmiles erſt charm'd each wond'ring youth,
Is now alas! by pungent duſt diſgrac'd,
Vile ſnuff its lovelineſs has quite defac'd.
The roſeate tints are vaniſh'd; brown ſucceeds,
Of deepeſt hue, and beauty captive leads,
Beſmear'd, inflam'd, diſarm'd of all her power,
I ſcarce can recogniſe the wither'd flower.

ON HEARING A BLACKBIRD SING EARLY IN MARCH*.

WELCOME ſweet harbinger of Spring!
Thou ſofteſt warbler of the grove!
Thou bid'ſt the dreary woodlands ring
With ſtrains of muſic, joy and love.

Tho' ſcarce a ſwelling bud is ſeen
To deck the hedge-row, ſhrub or tree;
Tho' Nature boaſts no vivid green,
Yet is gay Spring announc'd by thee.

When, riſing from th' unbloſſom'd ſpray,
Thy ſooty fav'rite meets thine eye,
How quick thou wing'ſt thy liquid way,
Regardleſs of the ſtormy ſky!

True love, and well-try'd faith, can bear,
Unmov'd, the chilling wintry blaſt,
Sing o'er the ſcanty hard-earn'd fare,
Nor e'er regret the ſunſhine paſt.

LINES

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

JOHN, EARL OF BUTE, K. G.

Ob. Mar. 1792.

Interdum Vulgus rectum videt; eſt ubi peccat.
HOR.

FAREWELL, illuſtrious and much injur'd PEER!
The requiem of the Juſt attend thy Bier!
With too much worth and virtuous pride endued,
No care was thine to court the *Multitude;*
That reſtleſs herd that, like the troubled Sea,
Still fluctuates in contrariety.
Thus ARISTIDES, an illuſtrious name,
(The glory of his country and the ſhame)
Stern in his virtues, was purſued with hate,
By headſtrong faction and a blinded ſtate.
Yet in *theſe* days when tongues tumultuous rail,
And evil thoughts and evil deeds prevail,
Oh! let at leaſt *one* honeſt Muſe be found
That dares the eulogy of truth reſound!
Unmade for power, unlikely long to rule,
Train'd rigidly in virtuous Honour's ſchool,
Patrician ſentiment and letter'd ſenſe,
Forbade thee ſtoop to meanneſs or pretence.
Yet did the *ſpite* that baniſh'd thee from ſtate,
Reveal a ſoul more exquiſitely great;
Since *ſcience* crown'd the evening of thy days,
And *piety* diffus'd her ſofteſt rays;
Whilſt *patience* want of gratitude ſupplied,
And *conſcience* gave what *ignorance* denied;
Enough for thee that ſuch as *think* approv'd,
The juſt rever'd thee, and thy SOVEREIGN lov'd.
B. WALLER, *April* 1792.

* Given as a ſpecimen of "Poems on Several Occaſions," by Mrs Darwall, lately publiſhed.

A BURLESQUE DESCRIPTION OF A YOUNG MAN'S CONCERT.

A Deſcription of the Young Man himſelf.—An Account of the Supper.—A Cat introduced with Tears in her Eyes for the Loſs of her Meal.—The Departure of ſome old Maids, and Concluſion of the Evening's Diverſion.

THEN ſince my Henry bids me trace
The manners of a Fiddler's race,
Fain would I now the muſe employ
To ſing of wild extatic joy,
Such joy as Poets feign to lie
In Hebe's cheek or Chloe's eye.
No, d—n the Muſe, I'll ſcorn the lay,
And tell the ſtory my own way.

Within a ſtreet, no matter where,
There dwelt a Fiddler debonair;
Spruce he was, and ſometimes dreſt
In all the pride of outward veſt.
But Nature fram'd him on the ſmalleſt plan,
A little Fiddler and a little Man.

Now, pen, direct thy courſe on high
T' expreſs nocturnal revelry;
Tell how, though Time was on the wing,
Some fiddlers met to play and ſing.
Had I been Time, and paſſing there,
Floating ſoft through ambient air,
Theſe Fiddlers made ſo curs'd a noiſe
With daſhing hand, and croaking voice,

'Twould ſo have frighted me, that I
Had dropt to black eternity,
And left the world to jumble as it might,
Drawing the curtain of eternal night.

Theſe Fiddlers met, and ſang and play'd,
And ſtill they ſang, and ſtill they ſtay'd:
Thus ſtaying, it was ſurely proper
The houſehold one ſhould give a ſupper.
A ſupper then was introduc'd,
Not ſuch to which a Poet's us'd.
Ah luckleſs Bard! who's doom'd to dine
But once a day upon cold chine,
And make a ſmall and meaſur'd ſlice
At once for every meal ſuffice,
Nor knows the pleaſures of a ſumptuous feaſt,
Like theirs imported from the diſtant Eaſt.

But ſoft! ye Cats that boaſt nine lives,
If ye deteſt the name of Wives,
On one for once your pardon bend,
Who never willing would offend,
'Though he, poor bard, through inattention
Your Lares may forget to mention,
Or you diſlike the Poet's plan,
Go ſcratch the muſe, but ſpare the man—
When thoſe old maids, your kind protectors,
Who grac'd the concert with their lectures,
And ſweetly warbling o'er again
Renew'd the pleaſures of the ſtrain,
Extol'd the Fiddlers for their ſhakes and graces,
Kiſs'd the young Orpheus, and then took their places.

Oh Horace, had I but thy lyre
To kindle ſome poetic fire,
Could I in number ſoft as thine
But ſing of ſweet Albanian wine,
Or with ſuch Epicurean zeſt
Deſcribe the raptures of a feaſt,
How would I now in verſes ſhew
The ſupper of this Fiddling crew;
Depict antique Dianas plac'd,
And thus with young Apollos grac'd,
Whoſe ſö Pæans ſwelling to the ſkies
Aſtound the Gods, and heavenly ears ſurpriſe.

The firſt grand courſe, for courſes then
Were much in vogue, ſo ſays my pen,
Was neither lamprey nor John Dory,
Such things they'd ſcorn to ſet before ye,
But ſweetly little favour'd ſprats,
Were round the table plac'd on mats;
And as a garniſh for the fiſhes,
Were lemons ſlic'd around the diſhes:
Yet leſt that any one their *goût*
Diſlike, for ſprats are ſtrong, 'tis true,
A diſh of water-creſſes bore
A ſtrong reſemblance to the Fiddlers ſtore;
The creſs, which Antients ſay was wont
t' inſpire
A ſacred flame unmix'd with mad deſire.
The ſecond courſe, oh muſe, be thine
The taſk to ſing in gentle rhime.

Say, if thy numbers ever flow
Eſtrang'd from where the vi'lets grow,
If unſequeſter'd in the vale
Thou e'er could'ſt tell the artleſs tale,
Or uninſpir'd by Delia's charms
Canſt wake the breaſt to ſoft alarms,
Forget thy pleaſing native plains,
And try for once the courtly ſtrains,
Such ſtrains as, ſwell'd with ſolemn pride,
Gay playful nature throws aſide,
Rejects as numbers only fit
To urge the metaphor of wit,
And aim to move the ſtern Belinda's heart,
That knows no pleaſure but reſults from art.

Ye Muſes Nine, in chorus ſing,
And to your aid the Graces bring;
When as you ſtrike the feſtive ſtrain,
Let Cupids wanton in your train,
For love and harmony ſhould join
In bonds as ſtrict as love and wine.
Come, Muſes, all awake the lay,
And the next courſe in verſe diſplay:
Tell how the liver ſweetly ſate
Upon the ſlow'r-enamell'd plate,
And happ'ly ſtuck with parſley ſprig
Shew'd like Apollo's laurel twig,
Diſpatch'd from Heaven or Britain's *Houſe*
To grace ſome Fiddler's happy brow.
But lo! Melpomene appears,
The lovely maid of languid tears;
She comes in poor Grimalkin's ſhape to ſay,
'Tis gone, 'tis gone, my dinner of to-day.

Now ſay, Thalia, hither bend
Thy courſe, for Muſes will contend;
Come thou and end the rich repaſt
Whilſt midnight's ſhadowy curtains laſt
Come with thy hand in ſportive play,
Drive Maids, Cats, Fiddlers, all away;
For here I am, ah curſed doom!
Writing in midnight's horrid gloom,
Compell'd with weary'd hand to finiſh
What without thee will ne'er diminiſh.

Bid Cynthia hide her pallid face,
For lanthorns could her fires diſgrace;
Tell her that light which ſhe perceiv'd,
At whoſe reſplendency ſhe griev'd,
Was lanthorns borne by Kates and Bettys
To uſher home theſe time-worn Lettys;
That muſic which the ſpheres were glad in,
Was nothing but old Dolly's patten;
And what the Gods for Phœbus took,
Was nothing but an Old Maid's cloak.
Then to the tell-tale world deſcry
How thou mad'ſt theſe Fiddlers fly,
Some trembling with uxorious fear,
And ſome to murky dungeons drear,
There doom'd with tearful melancholy
To penance for their midnight folly.

Now to the little Fiddler bear
Th' excreſcence of the Muſe's care;

Tell

Tell him in pity to his years
She fram'd the lay to calm his fears,
Leſt time o'er this had made a blot,
And Billy's fate had been forgot.
At length thy courſe, Thalia, bend
To Henry as a much-lov'd friend.
There carry mirth and jollity,
Youthful pleaſures, ſportive glee,
And in his breaſt thy ſtation take,
Which Lizy preſſes for her Henry's ſake;
So ſhall a bumper of Champaigne be thine,
Each midnight offer'd at thy ſacred ſhrine.

Trevor Park. T. S.

ENEAS' DREAM*.

Hector appears to Eneas in a Dream, and informs him of the Deſtruction of Troy.

'TWAS at the hour when firſt obivious reſt
To care-ſick mortals comes, and, gift of Gods
Of all their gifts moſt welcome, ſteals unto it,
When, as I ſlept, before my eyes behold,
Hector, all woe-begone, appear'd to come
In preſent ſight, and pour down copious tears:
As dragg'd, ere while, faſt by the chariot wheels,
Sordid with bloody duſt; his big-ſwoln feet
With thongs tranſpierc'd. Ah me! what ſeem'd he then?
How from that Hector chang'd who late return'd
Clad in the glorious ſpoils of Peleus' ſon,
Or freſh from hurling on the barks of Greece
His Phrygian fires. Now ſqualid was his beard,
His locks blood-knotted, and thoſe gaſhes, too,
Were ſeen, which round his parent country walls
In fights of yore he numberleſs had borne.
Melting in tears I ſeem'd t'accoſt the ſhade
Spontaneous, and theſe mournful words drew forth.
O Light of Dardany! O ſtableſt hope
Of Ilium's ſon's! ſay what ſo vaſt delays
Have held thee thus? O Hector! from what ſhores
Long look'd for art thou come? Thee how at laſt,
After ſuch piteous deaths of theſe thine own,
After ſuch hard varieties of woe
Borne by our town and ſoldiers, do we now
Thus bow'd o'er wearied down, once more behold!
O ſay, what cauſe, with foul indignity
Hath thus defil'd that countenance ſerene,
Or whence theſe wounds do I diſcern? He mute:
Nor me thus vain enquiring aught regards,
But heavily from forth his inmoſt breaſt
A groan deep drawing, Fly, alas, he cries,
Fly, Goddeſs born, and ſnatch thee from theſe flames.
The foe now holds the walls—Troy plunges down—
Down headlong from her lofty top. Enough
To Priam, to our country now is giv'n.
Might Ilion have been ſav'd by any hand,
In this right hand had that ſalvation lain.
To thee her ſacred relicts and to thee
Her houſehold deities Troy now commends.
Take theſe, companions of thy fates to come,
And with them ſeek thoſe walls that, at the laſt,
Wide ſeas firſt wander'd, thou ſhalt rear ſublime.
He ſaid; and in his hands the fillets pure,
And potent Veſta, and the eternal fire,
Forth from the hallow'd ſanctuary bears.

* As a ſpecimen of Beresford's tranſlation of the Eneid of Virgil, lately publiſhed.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

ODE TO FANCY.

SAY, what is Fancy! 'tis a ſprite,
An ærial phantom, ſprung from light;
Its ſubtile eſſence quick pervades
Heav'n, earth, and hell's remoteſt ſhades.
Its varying pow'rs unbounded range,
Swift as Aurora's vivid change:
The light'ning's hoſts, the meteor's gleam,
Tranſports us on from dream to dream.
Light as a Sylph aloft it ſprings,
And in the rainbow dips its wings;
Then wildly ſhakes its dewy plumes,
And ev'ry varying ſcene illumes.
Now like a Gnome it quick deſcends,
With Erebus and midnight blends;
And deep beneath Cocytus wave,
In gloomy pleaſure loves to lave:
Then darts through night its dazzling ray,
And mingles with the blaze of day;
The devious courſe of comets runs,
And roams unhurt 'midſt burning ſuns.
No law it owns, unſhackled, free,
Celeſtial ſpark of Liberty. P.

TO THE FIRE.

A SONNET.

MY friendly fire, thou blazeſt clear and bright,
Nor ſmoke nor aſhes ſoil thy grateful flame;
Thy temperate ſplendour cheers the gloom of night,
Thy genial heat enlivens *the* chill'd flame.
I love to *muſe me* o'er the evening hearth,
I love *to pauſe in meditation's ſway*;
And, whilſt each object gives reflection birth,
Mark thy briſk riſe, and ſee thy ſlow decay:
And I would wiſh, like thee, to ſhine ſerene;
Like thee, within mine influence, all to cheer;
And wiſh at laſt in life's declining ſcene,
As I had beam'd as bright, to fade as clear:
So might my children ponder o'er my ſhrine,
And o'er my aſhes muſe, as I will muſe o'er thine.

Poems by Meſſrs Lovell & Southey, lately publiſhed.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sept. 16. Thibaudeau propoſed the following decree: "That there ſhall be ſix miniſters, viz. A miniſter of juſtice; a miniſter of the interior; a miniſter of finances; a miniſter of war; a miniſter of the marine; and a miniſter for foreign affairs."—After ſome debate, the decree propoſed by Thibaudeau was adopted.

17. Rear Admiral Vanſtabel ſtated, that the ſeamen belonging to the fleet he commands in the North Sea, had accepted the conſtitution.—Applauſes.

19. Iſabeau announced that the National repreſentative, Le Tellier, on miſſion at Chartres, had killed himſelf, during a revolt in that commune, on the firſt complementary day, (Sept. 17.): on this occaſion the revolters had ſhouted, "Vive le Roi!" He was aſked to arreſt the agents of ſupplies: to this he conſented. He was now aſked to diſtribute the pound of bread at three ſous: this he granted alſo, as well as ſeveral other requeſts. The populace obliged him to be preſent at the proclamation of theſe mandates, and he had the pain to hear the exclamation of "Vive le Roi." He addreſſed the following letter to the government commitees:

Chartres, 1ſt Complementary day.

"It was not through cowardice that I iſſued a mandate I cannot excuſe: I have been deſirous to ſpare the ſpilling of much blood, by ſhedding my own only. I have retracted the mandate, and die contented with my conduct."

20. The following letter was received by the committee of public ſafety, from the repreſentative Gillet, with the army on the Rhine, dated head-quarters at Siegbourg, Sept. 14th:—"All the diviſions of the army of Sambre and the Meuſe, to the number of about 100,000 men, have accepted the conſtitution, which the Convention has juſt preſented to the French. On the very field of battle, where it had juſt ſubdued the ſoldiers of Kings, the left wing ſwore to live and die under the republican government. I incloſe to you a great number of proces verbal. Since the croſſing of the Rhine the army has continued its march upwards, following the courſe of that river. They croſſed the Sieg this day, and are proceeding towards the Lhan. The enemy fly before us; they dare not riſque a general action. The commander in chief, Jourdan, gives me the following account of the events of yeſterday:—"In my letter of yeſterday, I adviſed you of the attack we made on the enemy's rear-guard. The ſucceſs was complete. After a cannonade and an engagement, which laſted for ſeveral hours, our cavalry decided the affair by a vigorous charge on that of the enemy, and on their artillery.—A thirteen pounder and a howitzer fell into our hands. The ſlaughter of the Auſtrians was very great, and we made ſeveral priſoners. General Lefebre, who is engaged in purſuing the enemy, has not yet collected the details. The enemy's rear-guard would have ſuffered much more, and the whole of their artillery would, unqueſtionably, have fallen into our hands, if the infantry could have come up in time; but the ſoldiers were extremely fatigued with a march of nearly ſeven leagues, in an exceſſive hot day. (Signed) JOURDAN."

22. A deputation of Poliſh refugees demanded the intervention of the French government, in order to prevent the diviſion of Poland. The preſident addreſſed the Poles, in a ſhort complimentary ſpeech, and invited them to the honours of the ſitting.

Letourneur de la Manche announced, that the right wing of the Sambre and Meuſe had effected the paſſage of the Rhine at Neuwſtad. This paſſage was effected without coſting one drop of blood.

23. Gomaire Jurius preſented himſelf in the name of the committee of decrees, to give an account of the ſcrutiny which had been made into the proceſs-verbal, (the proceedings of the primary aſſemblies,) which had been tranſmitted to the committee, from nearly the whole of France.—"After five years of fluctuation, (ſaid the reporter,) the people of France has accepted the conſtitution. You were of opinion, that thoſe who founded the republic would be the moſt intereſted in its defence, and your decrees have accordingly been accepted by a majority of the French. The following is the reſult which I am charged to offer to you:—'In 6337 primary aſſemblies, there were 958,226 votes. Of theſe 914,853 have accepted the conſtitution, and 41,893 have voted againſt it. Of 250,238 voters, 157,758 have accepted the decrees, and 95,373 have rejected them. The votes of the armies are not included."

The

The Aſſembly then paſſed the following decree:—"The majority of the French nation has accepted the conſtitution, which is become the fundamental law of the ſtate. So are alſo the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor, and the electors are bound to conform to the ſame."

24. Merlin of Douai, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, preſented a report on the conquered territories, more particularly on Belgium and the territory of Liege. He ſtated how unworthy it would be of the French people, to abandon a nation, to which they had promiſed liberty, to the reſentment of its old rulers. He thought the republic intereſted in this caſe in fulfilling the engagements ſhe had contracted. "It is of importance to us," ſaid he, "not to allow Auſtria to approach our frontiers, and to withdraw from them, as far as poſſible, thoſe governments that will ſtill for a long time be our ſecret enemies. It is of importance to us to multiply our reſources of commerce and navigation, and not to ſeparate ourſelves from Holland, where England will unceaſingly multiply her intrigues and plots, to recover there her old deſpotiſm. It is important to us that the Belgeans and people of Liege ſhall be no further free but as they ſhall become French, to defeat the ſtratagems of the malevolent, who, as was the caſe at the commencement of the revolution, may try to detach from France the northern departments and Pas-de-Calais. And, finally, it is important to us to encreaſe ſtill the pledge of our aſſignats, by that immenſe quantity of eccleſiaſtical and emigrant property, which we ſhall find in thoſe countries, as ſoon as their union with France ſhall be pronounced, and which amount, at leaſt, to the value of two-thirds of our aſſignats. Theſe conſiderations alike apply to the other countries ſubdued by our victorious arms. It would be as daſtardly as imprudent to ſurrender them once again to our enemies." He propoſed decrees to the above purpoſe; but the queſtion of adjournment being moved by a member, was carried: this being a ſubject of ſo delicate a nature, that the dignity of the Convention was intereſted that it ſhould not receive a precipitate diſcuſſion.

Letourneur announced, that the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, unwilling to leave to the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, the ſole glory of having chaſed the enemy beyond the Rhine, had alſo paſſed that river before Manheim. This ſuperb city had capitulated on the 20th of September. This expedition had not coſt one man, or a grain of powder. He then read the articles of capitulation, ſigned by Pichgrue on the one part, and the Governor of the place, with the Miniſters of the Elector Palatine, on the other. (The 1ſt and 6th articles we preſent, as theſe clearly manifeſt what are the diſpoſitions of the Elector of Palatine towards the German confederacy.)—"Article 1ſt, The city and fortreſs of Manheim ſhall be at the diſpoſition of the French, with all its ammunition, magazines, and artillery. Theſe ſhall be reſtored to the Elector Palatine in the ſame condition, when a peace is concluded.—Article 6th, The Palatine countries ſhall be conſidered as neutral, and of courſe not liable to any contributions or requiſitions."

Delauny of Angers, preſented a report on the troubles which had taken place in Paris, ſince paſſing the decree of the 5th Fructidor. "Since the 1ſt Vendemiaire, (ſaid the ſpeaker,) the day when you proclaimed, in the name of the French people, their acceptation of the conſtitution, and the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidore, the intriguers have been in agitation, and endeavour to ſet all in flames. Their principal theatre of turbulence is the Palace of Equality; there the acceptation of the decrees, on the re-election of the two-thirds, is continually the object of their converſation. Men, ſent there by the enemies of the public cauſe, preach openly diſobedience to the laws. Numerous groups form themſelves, and the orators, hired by foreign enemies, vomit abuſes againſt the National repreſentation, accuſe your committee of decrees of fraud, neglect, and prevarication. According to them, the reports which have been preſented to you, are nothing but calculations of the Convention; and the majority of the votes were not for the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor."

A deputation from the primary aſſembly of the Halle de Ble was admitted to the bar. "We demand," ſaid the ſpeaker, "that the reſult of the ballots, upon the acceptation of the conſtitution, and the decrees, ſhould be printed, and communicated to all the primary aſſemblies of the republic. It would have been more conſiſtent with the dignity and the glory of the Aſſembly, as well as more conducive to the public tranquillity, if the Convention, by their own impulſe, had publiſhed the ſtate of the votes on the conſtitution and decree, with the names

of

of the voters, in alphabetical order, and addreſſed them to each primary aſſembly; but this has not been done. According to the report of your committee, of 270,000 voters upon the decrees, 167,000 have accepted them, and 95,000 rejected them. Two thouſand primary aſſemblies have not voted at all on the decrees. Your committee is of opinion, that their ſilence may be explained in favour of them. But is it really true, that there are 95,000 oppoſers of the decrees? Beſides, this calculation offers us a reſult of 182,000 voters, which proves an error of 7,000, into which the committee have fallen; beſides, the commune of Paris has 75,000 voters, who almoſt unanimouſly have rejected the decrees; and how will you, after this, perſuade us, that in the whole republic there were only 95,000 oppoſers of the decrees? This requires an elucidation, which we ſolicit in the name of your dignity and of the general intereſt. We pray, therefore, 1ſt, That you ſhould order, that without delay the ſtate of the votes, with the names of the voters, in alphabetical order, may be printed, and addreſſed to every primary aſſembly of the republic. 2d, That you would delay the proclamation of the will of the people, until the ratifications of every primary aſſembly ſhall have been received with regard to what concerns that aſſembly: the delay to be allowed ſhall be a decade at leaſt."

Baudin (preſident)—"It was the duty of the National repreſentation to wait, with reſpect, for the will of the ſovereign, on the conſtitution and decrees, to publiſh the reſult of the votes of the primary aſſemblies; but now that this will is known, it is their duty to make it reſpected."—Applauſes.

The evening ſitting was occupied in hearing reports of ſome diſturbances that had taken place through the day. The Convention, after hearing an addreſs directed to the Pariſians, warning them againſt the arts of intriguers, read by Leſage, on a motion by Lareveillere Lepaux, which had for its object the perſonal ſafety of the repreſentatives, paſſed the following decree:—"That it holds the citizens of Paris reſponſible for the ſafety of the national repreſentatives, and that ſhould any violence be attempted againſt their perſons, the legiſlative body, and the executive directory would remove to Chalons-ſur-Marne. It commands the republican battalions to prepare to march to the defence of the national repreſentation, as directed by the law of the 1ſt Germinal of the 3d year of the republic."—Applauded and adopted.

26. Letourneur—The army is arrived upon the Lahn. The enemy occupied an excellent poſition between Dieſbourg and Naſſau. We have driven them from it. General Poncet ordered his troops at the ſame time to aſſault Dietz, and our troops entered it, ſword in hand. Two battalions of our Chaſſeurs, charged by the Huſſars of Saxe, compelled them to retreat.

The diviſion of Championne is arrived before Limbourg, and the attack commenced. The Fauxbourgs were carried, but the town reſiſted. The enemy kept up a moſt tremendous fire upon our troops; but on the morrow they did not judge it prudent to await us. They abandoned the town in the morning.

General Lefevre has taken a large convoy of cloathing, on the route from Verſat to Franckfort, upon the confluence of the Lahn. We have captured a number of boats, ten thouſand rations of bread, and ſix thouſand rations of forage.

Mariette, in the name of the united committees—"The republican conſtitution is accepted by the immenſe majority of the people.—You cannot ſuffer the ſmalleſt attack upon it.—You are informed, that the primary aſſemblies of Paris, and others, poſt up their deliberations, notify their orders to the conſtituted authorities, diſpatch their commiſſioners, and do other acts foreign to the ſubject of their convocation. You are bound to enlighten the citizens, and repreſs the efforts of the factions. The committees order me to propoſe to you the plan of the following decree:—"From the publication of the preſent decree, the preſident and ſecretaries of the primary aſſemblies, who ſhall put to the vote, or ſign any reſolutions foreign to the object of their convocation, are declared guilty of an attack upon the external ſafety of the republic, and are liable to be ſo purſued to puniſhment. They who proclaim without any of the ſaid reſolutions, are declared guilty of the ſame offence, as thoſe who carry them into execution."—Many of the primary aſſemblies expreſſed their indignation on the occaſion, and ſome of them conſidered the proclamation as a calumny upon the people, as contrary to truth, and, conſequently, as not binding upon any one.

28. Geniſſieux brought in a bill for regulating the external forms of worſhip. In this bill it was laid down as a principle, that

that liberty of worſhip was ſecured by the conſtitution; that every man was free to chooſe what kind of worſhip he pleaſed, or to reject all kinds; but that thoſe who ſhould interrupt their fellow citizens in the exerciſe of this right ought to be puniſhed, as well as thoſe miniſters who uſe ſuch external forms as are forbidden by the law. It enacts, that religious worſhip is ſubject to the ſuperintendance of the conſtituted authorities; that the law acknowledges no miniſter of religion; and that thoſe who ſhall inſult the objects of any kind of worſhip whatever, ſhall be puniſhed by a fine, for the firſt offence, and by impriſonment, for every ſubſequent violation of this law.

29. Letourneur announced new ſucceſſes obtained by the army of the Alps. The Piedmonteſe having made an attempt to carry the poſt of Borghetto, have been beaten off, with the loſs of 500 killed, and 400 made priſoners.

The Convention decreed, that the army of Italy had never ceaſed to deſerve well of the republic.

The ſame deputy afterwards informed the Aſſembly, that the army of the Sambre and Meuſe continued to march from victory to victory; that the Auſtrians had entirely abandoned the right banks of the Rhine; that Mentz is completely ſurrounded; that the enemy have abandoned Caſſel, and, after a ſevere cannonade, retreated into Mentz; that our troops are at the gates of Wiſbaden, and have taken, ſince the paſſage of the Rhine was effected, 371 pieces of ordnance, 3340 cwt. of powder, &c. &c.

30. Merlin of Douai once more read the project of the committees, concerning the incorporation of Belgium, and moſt of the other conquered countries, with the French republic.

Armand ſtrongly oppoſed this project. He alledged the already too extended territory of the republic; the difference of manners and habits between the French and Belgians; the wiſh of the latter, which went againſt that incorporation; their love of independence, and their attachment to religious and political principles, which widely differ from ours.

Eſchaſſeriaux ſupported the project of the committees. The intended incorporation of Belgium with the French republic would, in his opinion, extinguiſh the fibres of the wars with Auſtria. Beſides, the alliance with Holland would not be of the leaſt value, unleſs Belgium were incorporated with France. The Convention decreed "The incorporation of Belgium and other conquered countries with France."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

To the treaty of commerce, which hath been lately concluded between America and Great Britain, objections were made by ſome of the people of Boſton, New England, and a memorial preſented by them to the preſident of the United States. To which his Excellency returned the following anſwer:

To the Select Men of the town of Boſton.

"Gentlemen,

"In every act of my adminiſtration I have fought the happineſs of my fellow citizens. My ſyſtem for the attainment of this object has uniformly been to overlook all perſonal, local, and partial conſiderations, to contemplate the United States as one great whole, to conſider that ſudden impreſſions, when erroneous, would yield to candid reflections, and to conſult only the ſubſtantial and permanent intereſt of our country.

"Nor have I departed from this line of conduct on the occaſion which has produced the reſolutions contained in your letter of the 13th July.

"Without a predilection for my own judgment, I have weighed with attention every argument which has at any time been brought into view. But the conſtitution is the guide which I can never abandon. It has aſſigned to the Preſident the power of making treaties, with the advice and conſent of the Senate. It has doubtleſs ſuppoſed that theſe two branches of government would combine without paſſion, and with the beſt of information, thoſe facts and principles upon which the ſucceſs of our foreign relations will always depend; that they ought not to ſubſtitute for their own conviction the opinions of others, or to ſeek truth thro' any channel but that of a temperate and well-informed inveſtigation.

"Under this perſuaſion I have reſolved on the manner of executing the duty before me. To the high reſponſibility attached to it I freely ſubmit, and you, Gentlemen, are at liberty to make theſe ſentiments known as the grounds of my procedure.—While I feel the moſt lively gratitude for the many inſtances of approbation from my country, I can no otherwiſe deſerve it than by obeying the dictates

tates of my conſcience. With due reſpect, I am, Gentlemen, your obedient,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

United States, July 28.

The merchants and traders of Philadelphia, ſenſible of the reciprocal benefits of the treaty to both countries, preſented an addreſs on the ſame ſubject, which, with the Preſident's anſwer, we here ſubjoin.

To the Preſident of the United States.

The Addreſs of the Subſcribers, Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

That confiding in the wiſdom, integrity, and patriotiſm, of the Conſtituted Authorities, we have forborne to offer our opinions on the merits of the treaty pending between Great Britain and the United States; though as merchants and traders, our intereſts are more immediately concerned, than thoſe of any other claſs of men amongſt us; as well on account of the indemnity therein ſtipulated for paſt loſſes, as for the ſecurity, we apprehend it will give to the immenſe property, employed by the merchants of the United States, in their foreign commerce.

But ſeeing that other citizens have expreſſed their opinions upon this important ſubject, and fearing leſt our ſilence ſhould be conſtrued into an aquieſcence in thoſe opinions, we deem it our duty, explicitly and publicly to avow our approbation of the conduct of the Senate of the United States; believing that a different conduct, reſpecting the treaty, would have ſubjected us to the imminent hazard of war, with all its concomitant evils; and more eſpecially, as proviſion is made for the eſtabliſhment of public and private credit —a continuance of peace—with all the advantages under which our commerce flouriſhes, and the farther improvement of our country, now progreſſing in a degree elſewhere without example.

Theſe are advantages and bleſſings, which, in our opinions, greatly outweigh all the objections to the treaty generally; and as further negotiations are recommended, for obtaining a leſs limited intercourſe with the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands, we hope that it will be rendered ſtill more beneficial to this country.

Such being our ſentiments, we ſubmit them freely; and in confidence, that as they have not been haſtily formed, ſo they will not be leſs deſerving of conſideration.

[A very long liſt of ſignatures follows.]

The Preſident's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I receive with great ſenſibility your addreſs on the ſubject of the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain; expreſſing your confidence in the Conſtituted Authorities, and the concurrence of your opinions with their determinations on this highly important ſubject.—Such ſentiments, deliberately formed, and proceeding from men whoſe intereſts are more immediately concerned than thoſe of any other claſſes of my fellow-citizens, cannot fail to ſtrengthen that juſt confidence in the rectitude of public meaſures, which is eſſential to the general welfare. G. WASHINGTON.

At New-York, there was a moſt violent ſtorm of wind on the 2d of Auguſt, which very much injured the crops of corn and tobacco; and on the 14th they had another, which, for violence, has not had its equal in the memory of man; it is imagined that one half of the corn and tobacco is totally deſtroyed, and the damage otherwiſe is immenſe.

WEST INDIES.

The accounts from the Weſt India Iſlands evince the neceſſity of ſpeedy reinforcements being ſent out to that quarter. From the depredations of the inſurgents, the iſland of Grenada hath ſuffered ſeverely; to add to its misfortune, the yellow fever hath commenced its ravages. At St Vincent's the enemy hath been continually receiving new ſupplies of troops, to recruit their loſſes. Their attempts have been hitherto both fruſtrated and defeated, by the boldneſs and military conduct of the regulars, and militia, on the iſland. Their grand camp was ſtormed and taken, Auguſt 12; and out of 600 men, 400 were killed or taken priſoners, among the latter was their General. On the 19th of that month, all was tranquil in the iſland.

A deſcent had long been threatened from Guadaloupe on our poſſeſſions at Martinico.

CORSICA.

The reports about the preſent troubles, exiſting in Corſica, are ſo contradictory and ſuſpicious that we cannot take upon us to lay them before our readers. It is even ſaid, that Paoli, who lyeth under the ſtrongeſt obligation of attachment and gratitude to this country, is at the head of the malecontents, thinking that his influence and power have been too much ſuperſeded and abridged, ſince the eſta-

bliſhment

bliſhment of the new conſtitution. The Viceroy, Sir Gilbert Elliot, hath iſſued a proclamation, in temperate and firm language, admoniſhing the Corſicans of their duty, and warning them againſt being miſled by evil and deſigning men.

Theſe troubles, however, by the Preſident's addreſs, and the conciliating manners of the Viceroy, have been put an end to. The election of the Municipalities has been accompliſhed without any confuſion. The men, who have been elected, are friends to order and attached to the government. General Paoli has publiſhed an addreſs, in which he ſignifies his wiſh to ſpend the remainder of his life in tranquillity, under the benign government of his Majeſty, and in the moſt earneſt manner conjures his countrymen to baniſh from their minds jealouſy and diſcontent.

GENEVA.

The diſtractions and ſanguinary proſcriptions, which, for ſome time, have prevailed at Geneva, are reported to have entirely ceaſed, and ſuch changes have taken place, as are ſaid to augur the return of halcyon days to that celebrated republic. But amidſt the convulſions which agitate the great empires around them, their peace and ſafety, though circulated amongſt their mountains, muſt be pronounced as at beſt but precarious. The following are the articles of the Concordat agreed upon among the different parties in Geneva, as well as the reſolution taken by the Syndics and Council on this ſubject:—"Art. I. Reſpect to the Law, obedience to the Magiſtrate, engage both parties united, to maintain the Government at the riſk of their lives, with diſpatch, and entire readineſs, as often as neceſſity ſhall require it, to ſuppreſs every act of inſubordination or violence; to cauſe the legitimate authority to be reſpected, and the free and impartial adminiſtration of Juſtice and the Laws.—Art. II. A full and entire abrogation of all the ſentences pronounced by the revolutionary tribunals, and the ſincere and loyal abjuration of all public and perſonal vengeance, paſſed againſt any individual whatever.—Art. III. A ſincere and mutual return, and inviolable attachment of both parties thus united in the three fundamental principles, already confederated by our primitive laws, and the preſent Conſtitution; namely Political Equality, Removal from Public Offices, and the ſeparation of Powers.—Art. IV. The Citizens who have hitherto expreſſed a diſlike to the revolution of 1792, declare, "That with reſpect to the new Legiſlation, now in a ſtate of formation, they will confine themſelves in demanding, that a more moderate application ſhould be made, with reſpect to the removal from office, and the ſeparation of the powers, than that which exiſts at preſent, as alſo the reeſtabliſhment of the forms of our ancient Government, which are not incompatible with the three fundamental principles announced above.—Art. V. The Aſſembly decreed, that this addreſs ſhall be printed, made public, and ſent to the Syndics and Adminiſtrative Council deſiring, that in their wiſdom, they will inceſſantly conſider of the means adapted to the public intereſt, and of ſolemnly confecrating the reciprocal engagements contained therein. (Signed)

L. A. Constantine Blanc."

Geneva, Auguſt 31.

The following is an extract from the Regiſters of the Adminiſtrative Council, Monday, Auguſt 31:—"The paper ſent this day to the Syndics and Council, and approved by [illegible] ns, being read, which has for its title, 'Extract of the deliberations of a great number of Citizens, united in the local of the Circle of the Ecu Geneva;' addreſſed to all the Genevele:—The Syndics and Council, filled with the warmeſt love for their country, the ſafety of which is committed to them, deſire with ardour the happineſs of all her children, feel the higheſt ſatisfaction in ſeeing, by that ſtep, the regeneration of concord and peace. They diſſemble not in ſaying, that in the courſe of their arduous adminiſtration, their labours would be ineffectual as long as the public mind remained divided, and that each day ſaw Geneva verging to its ruin. The reunion of will and public opinion cauſed the morning of proſperity to ſhine upon it."

HOLLAND.

The committees of Frieſland have notified to the States General, that the 53d repreſentatives abſolutely refuſe to acknowledge the central aſſembly of the clubs at the Hague, and requeſt the States General, that the repreſentatives of Holland, in the name of their High Mightineſſes, may exert themſelves to procure a ſpeedy diſſolution of this aſſembly.

The committee of public ſafety have publiſhed an addreſs to the nation, congratulating them on a revolution which hath

hath overturned Stadholderian tyranny, eſtabliſhed their liberty and independence, without coſting one drop of blood. It praiſes, in the moſt extravagant terms, the generoſity and the courage of the French nation; exhorts them to cultivate with France, that union which alone can guarantee unto them their independence; and concludes with denouncing vengeance againſt the perfidy and inſolence of the Engliſh nation.

It hath, in all the public prints, been ſtrongly aſſerted, that the diſcontent, throughout the Provinces, with the new order of things is very general, and that a counter-revolution might ſoon be expected. That real injuries, aggravated by all the inſolence of triumph, have been committed againſt many individuals, by the ruling party, is not to be queſtioned, and that murmurs and complaints have thereby been juſtly provoked; but no circumſtances have occured ſince the French invaſion, of ſuch a magnitude, as to juſtify the belief of the exiſtence of a counter-revolutionary principle; the withdrawing of the French forces is almoſt a certain criterion, that it does not exiſt, and the report of the committee, appointed to examine into the letter written by the Statdholder to the Governor of Surinam, doth evince that a ſyſtematic oppoſition to the old, and a determined reſolution to ſupport the new government that doth exiſt in that country. This ſpirit hath alſo pervaded their foreign poſſeſſions. When a force, under the command of Admiral Elphinſtone, detached from England, to ſeize on their ſettlement at the Cape, arrived there, they had declared themſelves republicans, and would ſubmit to no foreign powers. Diſpatches received in London, end of October, from that quarter, announced, that the Dutch forces, under the command of Colonel Gordon, had encamped between Falſe and Table Bay, in ſo formidable a poſition, as to compel the Britiſh commander to wait for reinforcements, before venturing to make an attack.

GERMANY.

The ſucceſs of the Auſtrians in the neighbourhood of Heidleberg, 24th September, operated as a temporary check to the impetuous career of the French armies, and an encouragement to the Auſtrian garriſons, in the ſurrounding fortreſſes, to hold out. The garriſon of Ehrenbrieſten began to make a vigorous defence, and by frequent ſorties, to harraſs the enemy, in the conſtruction of their works. But the defence and the attack of the important garriſon of Mentz, formed the great object, to the reſpective Generals of the contending armies. About the beginning of October it was completely blockaded by the French army, and General Clairfayt had received very conſiderable reinforcements, to enable him to attempt its relief; that General neglected no meaſure neceſſary for this purpoſe; notwithſtanding of the loſs his numbers ſuſtained, by the withdrawing of their contingents, by many of the Princes of the Empire as the Convention both intended and expected. The paſſage of their armies into the German territories, hath introduced diſtraction and diſunion among the members of the confederacy. To ſave their dominions from pillage, the ſtates bordering on the Rhine, have abandoned the general principle of defence, and have negotiated a peace, or ſupplicated for leave to obſerve a neutrality, which the Auſtrian General hath ſometimes refuſed to acknowledge, and declared, that he will conſider it in the light of direct hoſtility. The following was the ſituation of affairs in that quarter, 9th October: "The Elector of Saxony has ſent orders to his troops, forming the contingent of the army of the Empire, ſtationed at Babenhauſen, in Suabia, to retreat to the frontiers of Saxony. In conſequence of theſe orders, all the Saxon auxiliaries are already on their march through Aſchaffenburg.

The army of the Empire is now abandoned by all its contingents, excepting the few which are left behind, to defend the fortreſſes of Mentz and Ehrenbreitſtein. This dereliction of all the principal States of Germany obliges the Emperor to fight alone the unequal combat. The contingents of Saxony, Brandenburg, the Palatinate, and Bavaria, formed the the principal force of what was called the army of the Empire, which now may be ſaid to be no more in exiſtence.

The clandeſtine treaty of the Elector Palatine with France, has already been attended with this bad conſequence, that the Circles of Suabia and Franconia, where the Auſtrian army is ſtationed, likewiſe demand to be neutral. The inhabitants of thoſe circles are ſo ill diſpoſed, that they hide their proviſions under ground. On this account, the Auſtrian army ſends off all its effects and magazines through Bamberg to Bohemia, whither it will retreat, as ſoon as it will be found that no farther

farther aſſiſtance can be obtained from the German Princes to relieve Mentz, and to drive the French from Manheim again. Although the Elector Palatine has notified his neutrality to the Diet, yet Field Marſhal Clairfayt does not ſeem diſpoſed to acknowledge it.—Manheim, and ſuch other places in the Palatinate as receive the enemy under the cloak of neutrality, will be treated in a hoſtile manner by the Auſtrians.

At Heidleberg, the capital of the Palatinate, the Palatine Staff Officers talked of ſurrendering the place on condition of its neutrality; but Field Marſhal Clairfayt no ſooner heard of it, than he gave orders to diſarm all the Palatine troops at Heidleberg, and forbade all correſpondence, reſpecting the war, to the inhabitants of the unconquered part of the Palatinate, under pain of death.

For ſome time after the French had forced the paſſage of the Rhine, a general conſternation ſeems to have ſeized the Auſtrian armies, which gave way in every quarter. Later accounts ſtate that they have begun again to rally, and not only to repell, but to attack their fierce invaders. On the 24th of September a ſevere action took place between Manheim and Heidelberg, in which the French left ſeveral hundreds dead in the field, loſt part of their artillery, and were driven back under the cannon of Manheim, to which place the Auſtrians are threatening to lay ſiege.

One great object of the French, at preſent, is to get poſſeſſion of the formidable fortreſs of Mentz. The moſt vigorous meaſures have been adopted by the commander for its defence; to co-operate with whom General Clairfayt is making every exertion, for which purpoſe he hath received a formidable reinforcement from the army of General Wurmſer: his endeavours are oppoſed by the military talents and the numbers which act under the French General, Pichegru, 180,000 having now croſſed the Rhine. The future operations of theſe armies muſt be very conſiderably influenced by the ſeparate treaties of peace entered into betwixt France and ſome of the German princes. Heſſe Caſſel hath agreed upon terms which the Convention hath ratified: it hath therefore withdrawn its contingent. If this is followed by other princes, which will probably ſoon happen, as is intimated in an Imperial Decree, dated Vienna September 18, and preſented to the Diet of Ratiſbon on the 25th, complaining of this as tending to unhinge the Germanic conſtitution, it is eaſy to forſee the neceſſity of a retreat for the Imperial troops, whoſe operations will be limited to the defence of the hereditary dominions of the houſe of Auſtria. In this decree the Emperor requeſts the immediate advice of the States how to act, and what meaſures are to be adopted to preſerve the Germanic fundamental conſtitution, and to maintain the dignity and unity of the Germanic political body.

Suſpicions of treachery and of cowardice are entertained againſt the Auſtrians, who were ſtationed to defend the paſſage of the Rhine, againſt the French armies; the eaſe with which this important ſtep was taken, and the little loſs that was ſuſtained, ſeem to confirm them. The Auſtrians every where retreated before them, apprehenſive of being cut off, leaving quantities of baggage and artillery in their flight. Their route, on leaving the Rhine, ſeemed directed for Frankfort.

A decree hath alſo been publiſhed at Hanover, in the name of the King of Great Britain, commanding the immediate departure of all French emigrants, their ſtay being productive of diſorders and oppreſſion, declaring full acquieſcence in the treaty of peace concluded between Pruſſia and France, and forbidding the forming of any ſuch corps, in future, in that part of his dominions. *See State Papers, p. 653.*

PARIS.

This city hath again become the ſcene of tumult and of bloodſhed. From the 6th to the 7th October, the barriers were kept ſhut, and the moſt anxious ſuſpenſe took place, concerning the iſſue of the conteſt, between the Convention and the ſections who reſiſted their decrees. The following is a ſummary detail of what took place for ſome days, before the final ſhutting of the barriers:—"The convulſions which, for ſome time prevailed in the city of Paris, evidently predicted an exploſion, which is now dreadfully realized: that devoted capital was a prey to all the horrors of civil war. The Convention was impelled to decree ſtrong meaſures againſt thoſe of the primary aſſemblies, who continued their deliberations after having named their electors. The Convention, at the ſame time, to ſtrengthen their authority, liberated from priſon, and put arms into the hands of many perſons who had been confined, as advocates for the ſyſtem of Terror. The

proclamation which had annulled the proceedings of the primary aſſemblies, after their electors had been choſen, was ordered to be made on the 3d inſtant. The mob interrupted the proclamation, with hiſſes and outcries of "Down with the two-thirds." The ſections, however, gave way, and the Members retired before the armed force ſent againſt them by the Convention arrived at the places of their reſpective ſittings. Their ſubmiſſion being intimated by the committees, the Convention, which had declared itſelf in permanence, adjourned to two o'clock on Sunday morning, the 4th inſtant. Though tranquility was apparently thus reſtored, the fermentation in the public mind had by no means ſubſided. Through the whole of Sunday, the leaders of the ſections were employed in collecting and arranging a military force, to be oppoſed to that of the Convention. The committees, in conſequence, had recourſe again to the military, who poured in in great numbers into Paris, from the adjacent camps. The terroriſts, to the number of 2000 or 3000, were alſo armed, and took their ſtation in the Thuilleries. The Convention was ſurrounded with cannon and bayonets. The ſtreet Vivienne, Filles St Thomas, St Auguſtin, du Mail, Petit Champs, &c. were filled with armed men, and nothing was to be ſeen but advanced poſts. This formidable array continued encreaſing, through the whole of Sunday. At nine o'clock at night, the ſection Lepelletier gave the firſt ſignal of hoſtilities, by beating the *generale*. That ſection inſtantly flew to arms, and was followed by two others. The committee of public ſafety immediately ſent troops to attack the "rebel" ſections, as they were termed. The Conventional force was commanded by General Menou, accompanied by two repreſentatives of the people—between theſe and the ſections in arms a parley took place, in which the latter declared, that they had taken up arms merely for the purpoſe of ſelf defence. This aſſertion ſatisfied the General, and the citizens retired. Scarcely, however, had the former diſappeared, when the ſections ſecured and fortified ſome ſtrong poſts, and made every preparation for a formidable reſiſtance. The military returned, and a conteſt enſued, in which numbers periſhed on both ſides. A party of the military, ſtationed on the Pont-Neuf, were attacked with ſo much ſpirit by the armed citizens, that they were compelled to retreat. In other parts the troops were more ſucceſsful, and ſeveral of the people fell. The firing of cannon againſt the revolted ſections commenced on the morning of the 5th, and was not ended at half paſt nine at night, to which time only the laſt accounts deſcend. The roaring of cannon and muſquetry was then heard in ſeveral parts of the city; terror and diſmay were expreſſed in every countenance. Little doubt, however, was entertained but that the Convention would be ultimately victorious, as none of the military had joined the diſcontented ſections, and the people of the ſuburbs St Antoine and St Marbeau had, in this inſtance, adhered to the ruling powers. The ſection Lepelletier was induced, it was underſtood, to maintain their deſperate reſiſtance, from a hope, not likely to be realized, that the other ſections, who had promiſed their aid, would come to their relief, in the night of the 5th.

Sept. 11. The acceptance and rejection of the new conſtitution, by the primary aſſemblies of France, which had been made public, ſtood as follows:—Of 926 primary aſſemblies, 877 had accepted the conſtitution, 49 had rejected it; 754 had accepted the decrees, which were rejected by 172. To obtain this majority in their favour, the Convention are accuſed of having employed both artifice and threatening, at Nantes and Lyons, where the tide run ſtrongeſt againſt them. Compulſitory means are ſaid to have been uſed, with the moſt induſtrious vigilance; they wiſhed to prevent all communication amongſt the departments, and with Paris. The poſt-maſters being forbid to hire horſes to any perſon who did not bear their commiſſion. At Paris, the ſections, though ſurrounded with an army, continued to conduct their meaſures with tranquillity and to preſerve their firmneſs in rejecting the decrees.

When the decrees for the re-election of the two thirds was proclaimed at Paris (which was performed with great pomp), evident marks of diſpleaſure appeared amongſt the people.

On the 16th of September, ſix ſail of the line and three frigates, ſailed from Toulon, on a ſecret expedition, under the command of Citizen Richery, who pledges himſelf to the Convention for its ſucceſs.

On the Italian coaſt the ſquadron, under the command of Admiral Hotham, hath captured ſeveral French veſſels (*See London Gazette*), the Britiſh fleet being triumphant in that quarter.

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A correſpondence hath been carried on between Baron de Hardenberg, the Pruſſian Miniſter of State, and M. Barthelemi, the French ambaſſador. According to which, the Baron de Hardenberg notified to the French ambaſſador, on the 24th July, the concluſum of the Diet, with regard to a pacification; and in conſequence thereof, propoſed an armiſtice, and the ſending of a plenipotentiary to the Congreſs of peace at Frankfort, &c. &c. But the ambaſſador declined this propoſal, in the name of the committee of public welfare, alledging, that an armiſtice was more prejudicial than advantageous to a concluſion of peace; that meanwhile his nation was inclined to peace, provided the German Empire would profit of the mediation of the King of Pruſſia, and commence the negotiations inſtantly.

The diſcontent which, for ſome time, hath prevailed in Sardinia, againſt their rulers, and which hath threatened the government of that iſland with danger, continues to encreaſe. They have even proceeded to open rebellion, by throwing into priſon ſome of the chief perſons under government. The popular clamour is in favour of the French; and it will require the immediate adoption of meaſures equally vigorous and wiſe, by the Court of Naples, to retain Sardinia in their poſſeſſion.

In the Madrid Gazette of the 8th, it appears, that the peace with France was at length announced by authority in that kingdom: the article, expreſſing that, for the celebration of the peace concluded with France, announced in the court of Madrid on Saturday, the 5th of September, his Majeſty had commanded the performance of *te deum*, and that a gala ſhould be held at court for three days, with illuminations in the evening.

The Madrid Gazette of the 11th, contains an article ſignifying, that as it is the wiſh of his Majeſty to manifeſt his royal benevolence, in conſequence of the peace concluded with France, ſeveral promotions were to be made, and ſome honorary titles conferred.

The Duke of Alcudia, in conſideration of his ſignal ſervices, moſt important for the benefit of the kingdom, is diſtinguiſhed by the title of *Principe de la Paz*—Prince or Head of the Peace.

The expedition of the emigrants under Monſieur Count d'Artois, after ſeveral delays from contrary winds, at laſt did take place. A ſtrong convoy of men of war, with a large fleet of tranſports, ſailed from England, under the command of Rear Admiral Harvey; they ſoon reached the French coaſt, when the fleet encountered a good deal of ſqually weather in Quiberon bay. On the 24th of September Monſieur ſailed from the bay of Quiberon, and arrived on the 25th in the bay of Bourgneuf, and on the 26th, detached a cartel ſhip to ſummon the Iſle of Noirmoutier. The Governor of that iſland demanded, and obtained 24 hours to give a definitive anſwer, during which time he came himſelf on board the frigate, and afterwards aſked another delay, which it was not thought proper to grant. Whilſt the neceſſary preparations were making to form a vigorous attack againſt the iſland, diſpatches were received from Charette, who propoſed to begin the operations with an attack on Bourgneuf, becauſe he was able to ſupport this attack by land, and to facilitate the landing of the emigrants at this point. During the time granted to the Governor of Noirmoutier for returning a deciſive anſwer to the ſummons, a guſt of wind drove one of our frigates againſt a rock, but ſhe received no conſiderable damage. After a ſevere, but ineffectual cannonade, the enterpriſe here was abandoned. Another ſmall iſle, called the Iſle of Dieu, was taken poſſeſſion of, to be a temporary depot for troops and ſtores. October 2, Monſieur landed upon it, and was received with all the honours of royalty. It was with difficulty he was perſuaded from riſking his perſon on ſhore on the Continent, and from going with a few attendants to join Charette, in his camp at Belleville.

The King of Sweden, in a proclamation which praiſes the freedom of the preſs, complains of the licentious abuſe thereof in a Swediſh publication entitled "The Extra Poſt," which under the pretence of enlightening the people, diſſeminates principles of jacobiniſm, ſubverſive of order and of religion: He therefore ordains that the Extra Poſt ſhall no longer be publiſhed.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 3.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Hotham to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated Britannia, Leghorn Road, Sept. 1.

SIR, Herewith I have the pleaſure to incloſe to you, for their Lordſhips information, a letter that I received this evening, by expreſs, from Capt. Nelſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Agamemnon. His officer like conduct upon this, and indeed upon

upon every occaſion where his ſervices are called forth, reflects upon him the higheſt credit. I am, Sir, &c.

W. HOTHAM.

Copy of a letter from Captain H. Nelſon, to Admiral Hotham, dated Agamemnon, Vado Bay, Aug. 27.

SIR, Having received information from General de Vins, that a convoy of proviſions and ammunition was arrived at Alaſſio, a place in the poſſeſſion of the French army, I yeſterday proceeded, with the Inconſtant, Meleager, Southampton, Tartar, Ariadne, and Speedy, to that place; where, within an hour, we took the veſſels named in the incloſed liſt; there was but a very feeble oppoſition from ſome of the enemy's cavalry, who fired on our boats when boarding the veſſels near the ſhore, but I have the pleaſure to ſay, no man was killed or wounded. The enemy had two thouſand horſe and foot ſoldiers in the town, which prevented my landing and deſtroying their magazines of proviſions and ammunition.

I ſent Capt. Freemantle of the Inconſtant, with the Tartar, to Languelia, a town on the weſt ſide of the bay of Alaſſio, where he executed my orders in a moſt officer-like manner; and I am indebted to every Captain and Officer in the ſquadron for their activity, but moſt particularly ſo to Lieut. George Andrew, Firſt Lieutenant of the Agamemnon, who, by his ſpirited and officer-like conduct, ſaved the French corvette from going on ſhore. I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

Liſt of the Veſſels taken.

La Reſolue 10 guns, 4 ſwivels, 87 men; La Republique gun boat, 6 guns, 49 men; La Conſtitution galley, 1 braſs gun, 4 ſwivels, 30 men; La Vigilance galley, 1 braſs gun, 4 ſwivels, 29 men; A brig in ballaſt, burden 100 tons; A bark, name unknown, burden 70 tons, laden with powder and ſhells; La Guſletta brig, burden 100 tons, laden with wine; A bark name unknown, laden with powder, drove on ſhore; and a bark, laden with proviſions, burnt.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 6.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Kingſmill to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated on board L'Engageante, in Cork harbour, Sept. 21.

His Majeſty's ſhip Seahorſe is juſt returned from her cruize. Captain Payton informs me, that on the 29th of Auguſt the ſquadron fell in with two ſhips and a brig. The Seahorſe took one ſhip, which proved to be a Dutch Eaſt India ſhip, called the Cromhout; the Diana took the other ſhip, a South Whaler, laden with oil and coffee, called the Herſtilder; and that the Unicorn parted in chace of the Comet brig of war.

Copy of a letter from Captain Williams to Vice-Admiral Kingſmill, dated Unicorn, at ſea, Sept. 5.

SIR, I beg leave to inform you, that on the 28th ult. when cruizing in company with his Majeſty's ſhips Diana and Seahorſe, in lat. 61 deg. 18 min. long. 4 deg. 17 min. the ſignal was made by Capt. Faulknor, for his Majeſty's ſhip Unicorn, under my command, to part company and chace, N. N. E. after a brig that had outſailed and ſeparated from two ſhips, which the ſquadron were then in purſuit of. After a chace of thirteen hours, I was ſo fortunate as to come up with her, and, when ſhe had diſcharged her guns and ſtruck her colours, to take poſſeſſion of her. She proves to be the Comet, a Dutch ſloop of war, mounting 18 nine-pounders, commanded by Mynheer Claris, Captain-Lieutenant, from the Cape of Good Hope, bound to the Texel. The Comet is a remarkably fine veſſel, only four years old, ſails extremely well, and is in every reſpect well calculated for his Majeſty's ſervice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. WILLIAMS.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 20.

His Majeſty's ſhip Fortitude, Oct. 12, 1795, Cape Finiſterre, by account, bearing eaſt about 16 or 17 leagues.

SIR, Be pleaſed to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, I left Gibraltar Bay the 24th of September, taking the firſt ſpirt of an eaſterly wind, after my letter written their Lordſhips of the 21ſt of the ſame month, when the wind was weſterly.

In coming through the Gut in the night, his Majeſty's ſhips Argo and Juno, with ſome of the ſhips, parted company, and, I conclude, by ſteering more to the northward than myſelf, with the other men of war and body of the convoy, it being near duſk in the evening before many got out of Gibraltar Bay, though the Fortitude was under weigh with the much greater part by ten A. M.; but, on the whole, their ſeparation has turned out a moſt fortunate circumſtance; for on the 7th inſt. I diſcovered nine ſail of the enemy's ſhips,

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fix of the line, two of which I judged to be of 80 guns, and three large frigates, who directly gave chace to his Majesty's ships under my command and convoy, under a press of sail. I made every possible disposition for the better security of the convoy by divers signals, and which, had many of them been punctually obeyed, a much greater number would have escaped. I then formed the line, with the Bedford, Censeur, and Fortitude, determined, if possible, to give them battle, and save as many of the convoy as I possibly could. Just as the ships under my command had formed, the Censeur rolled away her fore-top mast; by which, having only a frigate's main-mast, she was rendered useless. The van line-of-battle ships of the enemy then but long gun-shot off, and the rest coming fast up, I judged it proper, with which the general opinion of my officers coincided, with that of Captain Montgomery of the Bedford, to bear up, keeping very near together for our mutual support, and cutting down every part of the stern for the chace guns. I ordered the Lutine frigate directly to take the Censeur in tow, but, from the very heavy fire from the enemy's van ship, it could not be effected. Capt. Gore, who commanded her, though in the disabled state his ship was in, not half manned (and but very little powder), made the most gallant defence; but, being overpowered at last, I had the mortification to see him strike his colours about half past two o'clock, The Bedford and Fortitude kept up their mutual fire from their stern chaces from all the decks: and about one hour afterwards the enemy hauled their wind on different tacks, to fire on the convoy as they came up with them. The three frigates from the first employed themselves on that service. When I first made the enemy's force to be of such magnitude as to leave no hopes of saving the convoy, I dispersed them by signal, and I believe many escaped; at least fifteen sail I am sure did.

Had the enemy come to close action with the Bedford and myself, I am well assured every effort would have been used by Capt. Montgomery, his officers, and ship's company, and more fully so from the handsome support he gave me while the firing continued, for his Majesty's service and our mutual support.

My officers and ship's company behaved with that coolness that generally attends British seamen in such cases, and I am sure would have fought the ship to the last moment, had the enemy come up. I am, &c.

T. TAYLOR.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 24.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated La Pomone, Road of Isle Dieu, Oct. 17.

I beg you will inform their Lordships, that the Aquilon frigate arrived, on the 14th instant, from Sir James Saumarez, with dispatches, and put to sea again the same day: At eleven A. M. on the 15th, she returned, and informed me there were two ships of Admiral Harvey's squadron in chace of the enemy. I immediately gave orders for the Concorde to weigh, and doing so with La Pomone, leaving five sail of transports in the charge of Lieutenant Bowling, of the Swinger gun-vessel, and having cleared the south of the island, I discovered the enemy, with the Orion and Thalia in chace; and soon after perceived two other sail, which proved to be the Melampus and Latona; the Aquilon, who was the headmost, being within gun-shot of the enemy, they doubled the Balcine Bank, and proceeded up the Perteus D'Antioche to Rochfort, from which it was not possible to cut them off. I hauled to the wind directly, and discovered two other sail in the N. W. steering in for the land; the whole squadron chaced, and on our nearer approach found them to be a line of battle ship and a corvette brig; I endeavoured to cut them off from the land, and after several shot had been fired the corvette brought to, and proved to be L'Evielle, of 18 guns, and 200 men: Had been out 60 days, in company with La Forte, of 50 guns; Le Neriade, 36 guns; Tarteuf, 36 guns, and a lugger: They have, according to their report, taken 12 sail of West Indiamen, the two recaptures, Kent of London, and Albion, by this ship and the Orion, were of the number of their prizes.

The Gazette of Saturday October 17th, contains an order signed by the King in Council, stating, "That information having been received that a malignant and epidemic fever, in the nature of a plague, now prevails in the city of New York, and in the town of Norfolk in Virginia, in the United States of America, his Majesty, by the advice of his Privy Council, with a view to prevent the infection from being brought into this kingdom, deems it expedient to order, that all ships, persons, goods, and merchandises, that are now arrived, or shall hereafter arrive, in any of the ports of this kingdom, or the isles of

Guernsey

Guernſey, Jerſey, &c. from the ſaid ports of New York and Norfolk in Virginia, ſhall perform quarantine for 14 days, according to the laws in that caſe provided."

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

LONDON.

Public curioſity hath been conſiderably excited by the arrival of the two perſons from France, charged with a commiſſion from the National Convention; one of them, Monſ. Monneron, is a member of that body. A general opinion prevailed that their object was to offer terms of peace, and that it would ſoon be brought about. At no period ſince the commencement of the conteſt was it ever ſo unlikely. The rapid ſucceſs of their armies on the Rhine; the decree annexing Belgium to the territories of the republic; their preſent internal diſorder and convulſions; the ſtrenuous exertions of Britain, in the cauſe of the emigrants; and, above all, the equipment of a formidable armament, prepared to ſecure to Britain the Weſt India poſſeſſions; all proclaim, with undoubted certainty, that our miniſtry will not liſten to any terms of peace with France, unleſs founded on conceſſions which they are in no diſpoſition to make. Monſ. Monneron hath been permitted to come to Canterbury, where, on the part of our government, he hath been met by a Mr Marſh, between whom ſome agreements have taken place about an exchange of priſoners in both the Indies, and this ſeems now to have been the ſole object of the miſſion.

A new regulation has been made throughout the whole army, that inſtead of the additional allowance of bread-money, each ſoldier is to receive 8d per day clear.

Horſe racing, according to accounts from different places, formerly celebrated for ſport, is woefully on the decline—It is a common thing to read in the reports under the different days—"No race—*for want of horſes!*"

The Dutch have again reſorted to a ſtratagem they practiſed very ſucceſsfully laſt war. Having captured two large fiſhing ſmacks belonging to Harwich, they have fitted them out as privateers at Fluſhing, for the purpoſe of cruizing in the North ſea, to capture the ſmacks, which may, by their appearance, ſuppoſe them engaged in fiſhing. One has a lute ſtern, the other a ſquare one.

The extended and increaſing commerce between the ports of Britiſh India and thoſe of Pegue, have properly determined the Supreme Government to ſend an embaſſy to the Court of Ava, for the explanation and adjuſtment of certain points that have long had an unfavourable operation on our trade with that country. There is every reaſon to believe, that the object of this miſſion, which is principally to eſtabliſh our commercial intercourſe with the rich and fertile country of Pegue, on a broad and liberal foundation, will be fully attained; and that, in its conſequences, it will enlarge the channel of ſucceſsful adventure, and lay open additional ſources of wealth to the Britiſh merchants in that quarter of the globe. Captain Symes, of his Majeſty's 76th regiment, a gentleman of literary attainments, and who has already directed his reſearches to the country he is now to viſit, is appointed envoy to the Court of Ava.

Among the victims to the tyranny of Robeſpierre was the celebrated Baron Trenck. This man's fate was ſingular enough, if any thing can be reckoned ſingular in this age of wonders. After ſurviving the cruel treatment of half the deſpots in Europe, he was put to death in a land of pure freedom!!!

It is ſtated, that the Marquis de la Fayette is to be included in the exchange of the deputies againſt the Princeſs Royal of France.

The maſſacre of the priſoners, taken in the peninſula of Quiberon, July 21ſt, had not ceaſed Sept. 15th. The reports of the muſquets with which the ſentences, pronounced by the military commiſſions, were executed, were diſtinctly heard on board the Engliſh ſquadron. By a refinement of cruelty, theſe executions took place on the very ſpots where the priſoners were taken, in order that the emigrants who were on board the ſhips in the Bay, might witneſs the fate of their gallant comrades.

The French, even amidſt their horrors, ſtill contrive to mix a ſhare of their national pleaſantry. They lately put on board ſome barges, near Coblentz, a number of ſtuffed figures, cloathed in the national uniform. As theſe new warriors floated down the ſtream, they were ſaluted by a tremendous fire from the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein, and all the redoubts in its environs. The boats, however, ſtill floated down the ſtream, and the troops on board faced the ſtorm of bombs and balls with intrepid calmneſs. The alarm of the Auſtrians increaſed, and

their

their troops were drawn up in battle array, until, with equal ſurpriſe and ſhame, they diſcerned the quality of their ſtoical opponents! This joke coſt the people of Coblentz rather dear; the Auſtrians, in the firſt impulſe of their indignation, having deſtroyed ſeveral of their houſes by a ſhower of bombs.

The Marquis de Caſas is arrived here, as ſucceſſor to Marquis del Campo who hath been ſo long ambaſſador from Spain to this Court.

A twelvemonth back, the Duke of Alcudia cauſed Count d'Aranda to be exiled, becauſe he propoſed to the Cabinet of Madrid negotiations of peace with France; and now the ſelf-ſame Alcudia is principified for concluding it in a manner ſo diſgraceful.

Ruſſia ſhipping.—The year's ſhipping to Auguſt 10, 1795.—Engliſh, 357; Americans, 40; Ruſſians, 35; Danes, 56; Swedes, 23; Pruſſians, 13; Lubeck, 16; Rochellers, 23; Portugueſe, 3; Oldenburgh, 4; Bremen, 2; Hamburgh, 4; Imperial, 1; Dantzig, 4; Holland, 2; Spain, 1. The arrivals 594; the exports 441. Two Americans went away empty.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held at Guildhall, by the Lord Mayor, October 8th, Sir Watkin Lewis propoſed, and Mr Dixon ſeconded a motion, "That the thanks of this Court be given to the Rt Hon. Lord Bridport, and the officers and ſailors, for the glorious and and important victory obtained by his Majeſty's fleet, under his Lordſhip's command, over the French fleet upon the coaſt of France, on the 22d of June laſt;" which was unanimouſly agreed to. Another motion was made, "That the freedom of the city be preſented to his Lordſhip in a gold box, of 100 guineas value, as a teſtimony of the grateful ſenſe the Court entertains of that ſignal victory;" which was alſo unanimouſly agreed to, and the Lord Mayor was deſired to provide the ſame.

Oct. 10. This being the anniverſary of Mr C. J. Fox's election, the company aſſembled in the Shakeſpeare Tavern, were ſo numerous, that by half paſt three o'clock ſcarcely a place was to be had. Mr Fox came rather before four, and at five dinner was on the table.

The Duke of York has expreſſed his ſtrongeſt cenſure of the conduct of thoſe Colonels and commanders of new corps, who over-ſtepped the limits of their inſtructions, by promiſing to their men that they ſhould not be drafted, from which ſuch unpleaſant conſequences have enſued.

15. A general meeting was held this day at the Eaſt India Houſe. Mr Alderman Luſhington made his motion for approving of the conduct of Mr Haſtings; which, after a few words from Mr Jackſon, Mr Twyning, and Mr Grant, was carried. Mr Luſhington then moved the ſecond reſolutions, which, if agreed to, he aſſerted, would afford the miniſter, if he had any doubts, a ſufficient apology for going to Parliament. He defended the acts of Mr Haſtings, and urged the neceſſity of ſtrong meaſures, in a country where an act of Parliament was not to be obtained in twenty four hours! it ſhould not be forgotten, that he had encreaſed the revenues one million and a half per annum. He reſiſted the opinion of Mr Bearcroft, and inſiſted, that the magnitude of the ſum made no difference in the principle; the learned gentleman ſeemed afraid to look the principle fairly in the face; and the opinions of the King's law officers only tended to encreaſe the puzzle. He then alluded to various inſtances of indemnification for public act, and particularly to that of Mr Vereiſt, who was reimburſed 10,000l. by the Company. Mr Randle Jackſon moved to amend the ſecond reſolution, by leaving out all the words after "that," in order to ſubſtitute the following!—"That it is the opinion of this court, that the ſaid law expences may become a charge upon the revenues in India, and be paid with the conſent of the Commiſſioners for the affairs of India. That the chairman and deputy chairman be requeſted to wait on the Right Honourable the Commiſſioners for the affairs of India, and to expreſs the earneſt wiſh and requeſt of this Court, that they will be pleaſed to concur in the payment of of the law expences of Mr Haſtings, and in granting an annuity to him, agreeable to the reſolution of this Court." After ſome converſation, Mr Alderman Luſhington withdrew his motion in favour of Mr Jackſon's amendment.

All the Britiſh officers lately releaſed from priſon in France, report that the Convention have been making the moſt vigorous marine exertions; ſhips are building in every port of the kingdom, and in ſuch places as timber can conveniently be had, the frames of the veſſels are there formed, and conveyed by canals and land-carriage to the ſea. At Le Mons in particular, which is near three hundred miles from the coaſt, the frames of two ſhips of

74 guns, and one frigate, were building in Auguſt laſt.

The public were in great alarm by the arrival of the Juſtina, one of the Mediterranean convoy, on the 16th October, with the news that a French ſquadron of ſix ſail of the line, and three large frigates, had fallen in with the Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of upwards of ninety ſail, off Cape St Vincents, on the 7th inſt. under the eſcort of the Fortitude, Bedford, and Cenſeur men of war, one frigate and a ſloop. That before getting out of ſight, ſhe ſaw the Cenſeur ſtrike to the enemy, whom ſhe left engaged with the men of war. Several of the convoy were then captured, and from the enemy's ſuperiority, it was to be dreaded, that the whole would fall into their hands. By the good conduct and bravery of the Britiſh ſhips under the command of Captain Taylor of the Fortitude, none of the men of war were loſt, but the Cenſeur, an old French ſhip, badly manned; and an opportunity was given to a great part of the convoy to make their eſcape. We are concerned, however, to add, that upwards of forty were taken by the enemy, whoſe ſhips had come from Toulon to watch the ſailing of this fleet, under the command of Citizen Richery, a very able officer of the ancient royal navy of France. For particulars, *Vide Lond. Gaz. p.* 674.

A ſquadron of ſtrong French frigates hath alſo captured 18 ſhips, belonging to the lately arrived Jamaica fleet, and carried them to France. It is ſuppoſed M. Richery proceeded with his prizes to Cadiz.

Thomas Paine intends ſhortly to ſet out for merica, and paſs the remainder of his days on the eſtate voted to him by Congreſs, in New Jerſey,

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BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

29. This day his Majeſty opened the ſeſſions of Parliament with the following moſt gracious ſpeech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is a great ſatisfaction to me to reflect, that, notwithſtanding many events unfavourable to the common cauſe, the proſpect reſulting from the general ſituation of affairs has, in many important reſpects, been materially improved in the courſe of the preſent year.

"In Italy, the threatened invaſion of the French has been prevented; and they have been driven back from a conſiderable part of the line of coaſt which they had occupied:—There is alſo reaſon to hope, that the recent operations of the Auſtrian army have checked the progreſs which they had made on the ſide of Germany, and fruſtrated the offenſive projects which they were purſuing in that quarter.

"The ſucceſſes which have attended their military operations in other parts of the campaign, and the advantages which they have derived from the concluſion of ſeparate treaties with ſome of the powers who were engaged in the war, are far from compenſating the evils which they experience from its continuance. The deſtruction of their commerce, the diminution of their maritime power, and the unparalelled embarraſſment and diſtreſs of their internal ſituation, have produced the impreſſion which was naturally to be expected; and a general ſenſe appears to prevail throughout France, that the only relief from the increaſing preſſure of theſe difficulties muſt ariſe from the reſtoration of peace, and the eſtabliſhment of ſome ſettled ſyſtem of government.

"The diſtraction and anarchy which have ſo long prevailed in that country have led to a criſis, of which it is yet impoſſible to foreſee the iſſue: but which muſt, in all human probability, produce conſequences highly important to the intereſts of Europe.—Should this criſis terminate in any order of things, compatible with the tranquillity of other countries, and affording a reaſonable expectation of ſecurity and permanence, in any treaty which might be concluded, the appearance of a diſpoſition to negotiate for general peace, on juſt and ſuitable terms, will not fail to be met, on my part, with an earneſt deſire to give it the fulleſt and ſpeedieſt effect. But I am perſuaded you will agree with me, that nothing is ſo likely to enſure and accelerate this deſireable end, as to ſhew that we are prepared for either alternative, and are determined to proſecute the war with the utmoſt energy and vigour, until we have the means of concluding, in conjunction with our allies, ſuch a peace as the juſtice of our cauſe, and the ſituation of the enemy, may entitle us to expect.

"With this view I am continuing to make the greateſt exertions for maintaining and improving our naval ſuperiority, and for carrying on active and vigorous operations in the Weſt Indies, in order to ſecure and extend the advantages which we have gained in that quarter, and which are ſo nearly connected with our commercial reſources and maritime ſtrength.

"I rely with full confidence on the continuance of your firm and zealous ſupport, on the uniform bravery of my fleets and armies, and on the fortitude, perſeverance,

and

and public ſpirit of all ranks of my people.

"The acts of hoſtility committed by the United Provinces, under the influence and controul of France, have obliged me to treat them as in a ſtate of war with this country.

"The fleet which I have employed in the North Seas, has received the moſt cordial and active aſſiſtance from the naval force furniſhed by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and has been enabled effectually to check the operations of the enemy in that quarter.

"I have concluded engagements of defenſive alliance with the two Imperial Courts; and the ratifications of the treaty of commerce with the United States of America, which I announced to you laſt year, have now been exchanged. I have directed copies of theſe treaties to be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"It is a matter of deep concern to me, that the exigencies of the public ſervice will require farther additions to the heavy burdens which have been unavoidably impoſed upon my people. I truſt that their preſſure will, in ſome degree, be alleviated by the flouriſhing ſtate of our commerce and manufactures; and that our expences, though neceſſarily great in their amount, will, under the actual circumſtances of the war, admit of conſiderable diminution, in compariſon with thoſe of the preſent year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have obſerved for ſome time paſt, with the greateſt uneaſineſs, the very high price of grain; and that anxiety is increaſed by the apprehenſion that the produce of the wheat harveſt, in the preſent year, may not have been ſuch as effectually to relieve my people from the difficulties with which they have had to contend.

"The ſpirit of order and ſubmiſſion to the laws which, with very few exceptions, has manifeſted itſelf under this ſevere preſſure, will, I am ſure, be felt by you as an additional incentive to apply yourſelves with the utmoſt diligence to the conſideration of ſuch meaſures as may tend to alleviate the preſent diſtreſs, and to prevent, as far as poſſible, the renewal of ſimilar embarraſſments in future. Nothing has been omitted, on my part, that appeared likely to contribute to this end, and you may be aſſured of my hearty concurrence in whatever regulations the wiſdom of Parliament may adopt upon a ſubject ſo peculiarly intereſting to my people, whoſe welfare will ever be the object neareſt my heart."

(*The debate upon his Majeſty's ſpeech delayed for want of room.*)

EDINBURGH.

Oct. 1. The preſbytery of Edinburgh have ſuſtained the bond preſented by the Managers of the Chapel of Eaſe in Canongate.

A ſteading of ground near the ſouth-end of Hutcheſon-ſtreet, Glaſgow, was ſold lately for an annual rent of 107l. ſterling, being nearly 7l. the ſquare yard.

The following ſhips of war, under the command of Admiral Pringle, arrived in Leith Roads, from the North Seas, viz. Aſia, 64 guns, Rear-Admiral Pringle; Defiance, 74 guns, Sir George Home; Edgar, 74 guns, Sir Charles Knowles; Prince de S. Cobourg cutter, Lieutenant Yates; and Phœnix cutter.

5. This day the firſt Juſtice of Peace Court, for determining cauſes not exceeding 3l. 6s. 8d. agreeable to a late act of Parliament, was held here. There appeared 134 purſuers, and 184 defenders. The Court met at eleven forenoon, and all the buſineſs was diſcuſſed by three o'clock afternoon. The debts decerned for were betwixt 300l. and 400l.

6. This day the following Gentlemen were choſen Magiſtrates for the enſuing year, viz.

Lord Provoſt—The Right Hon. Sir JAMES STIRLING, Bart.

Bailies—DAVID MILNE, Eſq; JAMES EVRE, Eſq; DAVID HUNTER, Eſq; GEORGE SPANKIE, Eſq;

Dean of Guild—NEIL M'VICAR, Eſq;

Treaſurer—PATRICK CRICHTON, Eſq;

Old Provoſt—JAMES DICKSON, Eſq;

Old Bailies—James Carfrae, Eſq; Walter Lothian, Eſq; William Dalrymple, Eſq; Walter Wood, Eſq;

Old Dean of Guild—John Gloag, Eſq;

Old Treaſurer and College Treaſurer—James Jackſon, Eſq;

Merchant Counſellors—Meſſrs William Hunter, Charles Phin, Thomas Smith.

Trades Counſellors—Robert Burns, James Deuholm.

Council Deacons—Thomas Hay, Convener, William Robertſon, William Kennedy, Thomas Chalmers, Thomas Malcolm, Alexander Nisbet.

Extraordinary Council Deacons—Archibald Stewart, Francis Braidwood, John Clark, William Fraſer, John Orr, Alexander Greig, Thomas Miller, John Oughterlony.

Walter Lothian, Eſq; Admiral of Leith.

William Dalrymple, Eſq; Baron Bailie of Canongate and Calton.

Walter Wood, Eſq; Baron Bailie of Portſburgh.

Charles Phin, Eſq; Captain of Orange Colours.

Three fire cocks have within theſe few

days been fitted up in this city, viz. one on the North Bridge, one in Hunter's Square, and one in the Grafsmarket. In cafes of fire, thefe will be found of the greateft fervice, being fo conftructed, that without the aid of any engine, they will throw a plentiful fupply of water over the higheft houfes in their vicinity, which can be conducted by a pipe, and directed with great exactnefs.

The three regiments of foot, and park of artillery at Muſſelburgh, were reviewed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief. They made a fine appearance, and went through their evolutions greatly to the fatisfaction of the General, the officers, and the numerous company who were preſent.

The mutinous diſpoſition which unfortunately had for fome days prevailed on board the Defiance of 74 guns in Leith Roads, has entirely fubſided. The men have returned to a due ſenſe of their miſconduct, by delivering up for trial thoſe who were the moſt forward in inſtigating them to purſue ſuch dangerous meaſures; while, on the other hand, the officers have promiſed every indulgence to the men, compatible with the good of the ſervice; and a redreſs of thoſe grievances (if found to exiſt) of which they principally complained. A party of the Hopetoun fencibles were ſent on board the fleet; and thirteen of the ringleaders are in cuſtody. This mutinous diſpoſition, which came to a conſiderable height, was owing, we believe, chiefly, if not ſolely, to a reſtraint laid by the Captain on the liberty of the ſailors going on ſhore. Many had taken the advantage of this, and deſerted; it became therefore abſolutely neceſſary, to hinder them from leaving the ſhip.

22. This day the Reverend Mr Dickſon, Biſhkenmar, was received as miniſter of the New Chapel of Canongate, agreeable to the appointment of preſbytery. The Rev. Sir Harry Moncrieff preached and preſided on the occaſion.

26. A gentleman of this city rode to Glaſgow on Monday laſt in ſix hours and a half, and on the next day he left that place on foot, at a quarter paſt nine in the morning, and arrived at the Croſs of Edinburgh preciſely at twelve minutes paſt ten in the evening. He halted two hours upon the road for refreſhment, conſequently walked 44 miles in 11 hours, being at the rate of four miles an hour. We do not mention this as a matter of wonder or aſtoniſhment, but, conſidering the ſituation of the roads, and the very boiſterous weather on Tueſday, both wind and rain, the walk was certainly a great one, for a perſon bordering on threeſcore, in boots and a heavy big coat.

The amount of the imports into the Clyde by the Jamaica fleet, is—Sugar 1514 hhds, 70 tierces, 37 barrels; rum, 404 puncheons, 17 hhds, 1 caſk; pimento, 21 bags, 4 caſks; coffee, 2 bags, 28 caſks; mahogany, 63 planks; cotton, 163 bags; logwood, 56 tons; fuſtick, 17 tons.

The whole of the Jamaica fleet that belonged to Clyde, are ſafe arrived, except the Eliſabeth, Roſs, which put into Havannah, with the loſs of her foremaſt. There are only about ten of the Engliſh Jamaica ſhips now miſſing, ſome of which, it is hoped, will be re-captured.

A large, rare, and beautiful fiſh, called the Opah, weighing about 50lbs. was left by the tide at Cramond. It was tranſmitted to Mr Weir, to be preſerved.

Extract of a Letter from Dumfries, Oct. 24. 1795.

SIR, As a ſpecimen of thoſe amiable ties of affection and gratitude which ought to ſubſiſt, through life, between the teachers of youth and their pupils, I beg leave to preſent you with a ſpeech, lately delivered at Dumfries by Dr Chapman, now Maſter of the Academy at Liberton Kirk, to a numerous meeting of his old pupils, who had not ſeen him for ſeveral years paſt; and, being ſenſible of the advantage they had received from his inſtruction, invited him to dine with them at the King's Arms Tavern in that town. After dinner, he roſe and ſpoke thus:

"GENTLEMEN, I am very ſenſible of the honour ye have done me on this occaſion; this, as well as former inſtances of your eſteem, cannot fail to be highly agreeable to me; and your proſperity in the world, and more eſpecially the propriety of your conduct through life, together with that of many others who ſtudied under my tuition, have filled my mind, from time to time, with a pleaſure which I cannot expreſs in words. It is the ſenſation of a parent when he ſees his children doing well—It is one of thoſe ſources of joy that have flowed in upon me, in proportion as my years have increaſed, and which render the evening of my life delightful to me. It has always been my earneſt prayer, that thoſe whom I had the honour to inſtruct, would do me the greater honour to preſerve upon their minds, in their progreſs through life, thoſe impreſſions which they had received from me in their early years; and it was chiefly

chiefly from my anxiety to render thoſe impreſſions more permanent, and to excite a more general attention to the education of youth, that I ventured to publiſh my ſentiments on that important ſubject. And I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to you, Gentlemen, in particular, for the intereſt you took in that publication, and the honour ye did me by preſſing forward, not only to take copies for yourſelves, but by a moſt liberal ſubſcription, to make the book more extenſively known. This attachment, ſo honourable to me, demands my moſt grateful acknowledgments; and I ſhall never ceaſe to pray, as I have hitherto prayed, that my old pupils, in general, and you, in particular, may proſper more and more in the world; and that, in every ſituation of life, whether proſperous or adverſe, and under every conflict to which ye may be expoſed, ye may ſtill continue to act a virtuous and a worthy part."

The effect which this had upon the Company, I ſhall not attempt to deſcribe. In order that it may be made known to ſuch of the Doctor's pupils who had not the ſatisfaction of hearing it, I requeſt the favour of your giving it a place in your uſeful repoſitory. Which will greatly oblige your's, &c. K.

THE month of October has been throughout ſtormy and wet. The grain not got in during the month of September ſuffered much, particularly beans and peas. We believe, however, that in moſt parts of the country, and particularly in the North and Highlands, the harveſt was over in good time, and fully as early as uſual. Fife, ſome parts of Perthſhire and Angus, were, we underſtand, the lateſt, and are ſtill taking in. The crop, ſo far as tried, we are informed, is not giving ſo well as was expected, and the prices are rather riſing than falling. There is no ſcarcity of proviſions in the Edinburgh market, though the prices are high for the ſeaſon, viz. beſt beef and mutton 4½d. veal 6d. pork 5d. *per pound*; fiſh rather ſcarce, owing to the ſtormy weather; the herrings are beginning to appear in the Firth; potatoes 8d per peck.

THE Engliſh report for September ſtates, that the weather having been uncommonly fine during the whole harveſt, and the high prices ſtill continuing, are circumſtances which have occaſioned much of the new wheats to be threſhed out in all the diſtricts in the kingdom, and from which the produce of this year's crop may be thus early calculated with tolerable accuracy. In the home counties, they riſe very unequally, even off adjoining lands, of no apparent difference of ſoil, cultivation, or bulk upon the ground. In Suffolk and Norfolk, their wheats, it is feared, will generally prove light; in many parts of Eſſex there is the ſame complaint; while, in others, they never roſe more abundantly from the flail. Kent derived throughout a fair crop; but as their wheats were generally foul, from neglect of clean hoeing, their ſamples hitherto, at market, are cold and thin. In Suſſex we find the beſt ſtanding crops, and their produce does not fall off from their appearance. The weſtern diſtricts are not ſo good this year as the laſt; but the corn already houſed throughout the north, is much heavier in the ſheaf than what they generally experience. On the whole, the preſent year will be found to have produced barely an average crop, falling far ſhort of that great abundance which was ſo generally expected. The foreign wheats hitherto worked in the river, are rough and muſty; and hence the ſhameful flour now manufactured for the London market. The oats and barley prove a general great crop, and their quality is alſo ſuperior to that known for many ſeaſons paſt. Beans are a partial produce; in particular ſoils they are ſtout and well podded, but on the lighter lands they will not exceed half a crop. Peaſe are, in moſt counties, good and productive.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, Capt. Wm Rutherford of the navy, to Miſs Richardſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Sir George Richardſon, Bart.

At Bath, F. Gregor, Eſq; M. P. to Miſs Urquhart, ſecond daughter of Wm Urquhart of Craigſton, in the county of Aberdeen.

At Buxar, in Bengal, Capt. Henry Hyndman, to Miſs Sarah Blair, ſecond daughter of the late Dr Blair, Prebendary of Weſtminſter,

Oct. 8. At Edinburgh, Mr John M'Alpin, merchant in Greenock, to Miſs Charles Murray, daughter of Mr James Murray, merchant.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Dallas, merchant, to Miſs Elizabeth Kirkwood

12. At Glaſgow, Mr John Black, aged 70, to Miſs Agnes Robertſon, aged 18.

15. Major-Gen. Roſs, to Miſs Gunning, daughter of Sir R. Gunning, K. B.

16. At Leith, Mr Robert Grieve, merchant,

to

to Miſs Pillans, daughter of the late Wm Pillans, Eſq:

18. At Elgin, Peter Farquharſon, Eſq; Advocate in Aberdeen, to Miſs Stewart of Leſſmurdie.

20 At Houghton-le-ſpring, the Rt Hon. Lord Mulgrave, to Miſs Sophia Malling, daughter of C. T. Malling, Eſq; in the county of Durham.

23. At Edinburgh, John Syme, Eſq; W. S. to Miſs Barbara Spottiſwoode, daughter of the late J. Spottiſwoode of Dunipace.

26 Capt. Samuel Maitland, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Iſabella Anderſon of Blackheath.

27. At Kelhead, Major Douglas, of the 74th regt. to Miſs Catherine Johnſtone, daughter of the late Wm Johnſtone, Eſq; of Lockerby.

— At Glaſgow, the Rev. James Francis Grant, ſecond ſon of Sir Archibald Grant, Bart of Moneymuſk, to Miſs Ann Oughterſton, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Arthur Oughterſton, miniſter of Weſter Kilbride.

— At Dubton, James Walker, Eſq; Newbigging, to Miſs Ouchterlony.

— At Dundee, the Rev. Thomas Bartry, of Newtyle, to Miſs Nancy Ker, fourth daughter of the late Wm Ker, Eſq; of Dumbarrow.

At London, the Rev. Herbert Croft, to Miſs Lewis, ſiſter to the Counteſs of Dyſart.

BIRTHS.

At London, Mrs Stuart, wife of Andrew Stuart, Eſq; M. P. for Weymouth, a daughter.

Rt Hon. the Counteſs of Guildford, a ſon.

At Hamburgh, Rt Hon. Lady Bruce, a daughter.

Mrs Macdonald of Dalborough, a daughter.

Oct. 1. Mrs Haig of Bimerſyde, a daughter.

5. At Grace Mount, Mrs Dirom of Mount Annan, a daughter.

10. Mrs Captain Fraſer of Foyers, a daughter.

12. At Three-merk-land, Mrs Pew of Hillowton, a ſon.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Robertſon Scott, a ſon.

16. At Brighton, Lady Jerſey, a ſon.

25. At Dalhouſie Caſtle, the Hon. Mrs Maule, a daughter.

DEATHS.

July 27. At New York, Lieutenant General John Manſell, in the 71ſt year of his age. He was 54 years a commiſſioned officer, ſerved at the ſiege of Port L'Orient, Louiſbourg, Quebec, Montreal, Martinique, and the Havannah, and commanded the 35th regiment, that mounted the breach of the Moro, and was alſo at the battle of the Plains of Abraham, under General Wolfe, and in the action under General Murray at the ſame place, and was twice wounded on ſervice.

At Grenada, Mr Alex. Buchan, merchant in Glaſgow.

At Grenada, Mr James Stevenſon, merchant there.

At Madeira, John Walker, Eſq; ſurgeon in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At New York, Mrs Stevenſon, formerly of Edinburgh, wife of Mr Hay Stevenſon, merchant in New York.

At Tobago, Mr Charles Staig, third ſon of David Staig, Eſq; Provoſt of Dumfries.

At Georgia, in North America, Sir George Houſton, Bart.

In the Weſt Indies, on board the L'Aimable frigate, Lieut. Errol Ruſſel, of the marines, fifth ſon of Mr Ruſſel of Rathen.

On board the Manſhip Indiaman, on her paſſage from Madras, Mrs Roſs, widow of Major R ſs of the royal artillery, and daughter to the late John M'Leod of Raſey.

In the Eaſt Indies, Mr Ewen Baillie;—and at St Vincent's, Mr David Baillie, both ſons to Alex Baillie, Eſq; of Little Tarrell.

At Bath, the Rt Hon. Lady Mary Stanley.

At London, Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq; Knight Marſhall of his Majeſty's Houſehold

Lately, at Peckham, Rear-Admiral Clayton.

Lately, at Chatham, Mr Abel Watſon, ſenior, aged 81, the oldeſt ſhipwright in that dock-yard.

Lately, at Huttlecote, near Glouceſter, Mrs Malon, aged 102.

At Norwich, Mary Thurſton, aged 101.

Thomas Maſeby, Maſter-Attendant of the Dock-yard, Portſmouth, the largeſt man in England, weighing 8 cwt. 3 qr. 11 lb. or 68 ſtone 11 lb.

At Plymouth, Capt. Dawſon of the navy, nephew of Lord Viſcount Cremorne.

Sept. 21. At Cloonalis, county of Roſcommon, O'Connor Don, Eſq; a lineal deſcendant of the laſt Iriſh monarch of that name.

25. Thomas Collow, Eſq; of Auchendean.

26. At London, Miſs Veronica Boſwell, daughter of the late James Boſwell, Eſq; of Auchinleck.

27. At Kintradwell, Mrs Gordon of Carroll.

30. At Brompton, Miſs Marion Macfarlane, fourth daughter of Walter Macfarlane, Eſq; late wine merchant in Edinburgh.

Oct. 1. At Leiceſter, Mr Bakewell of Diſhley, well known for his improved breed of ſheep.

3. At Dalkeith, James Patullo, late of Hayfield.

5. At Gimmerſcales, George Forreſt, Eſq; of Gimmerſcales, M. D. Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory in the Univerſity of St Andrews,

— At Jedburgh, the Hon. Mrs Home, aged 91, relict of the Hon. George Home.

6. At Edinburgh, George Baird, Eſq; late of Glaſgow.

7. At Edinburgh, Allan Boyd, only ſon of Cathcart Boyd, Eſq; Examiner of his Majeſty's Salt Duties.

— At Valleyfield, Miſs Preſton of Valleyfield.

At

7. At Glaſgow, Mr James Mathie, writer.
— At Dumfries, Miſs Margaret Corrie, daughter of the late James Corrie, Eſq; of Speddoch.

8. At London, the Rev. Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. S. and A. S. nearly 43 years miniſter of a diſſenting congregation in London.
— At Caldwall, Mrs Elizabeth Mure, ſiſter of the late Wm Mure, Eſq; of Caldwall, one of the Barons of Exchequer.
— At Clifton, Rt Hon. Lady Haddo.

9. At Nigg, in Roſs-ſhire, Mrs Iſobel Roſs, relict of Mr Thomas Gair, aged 93.

11. At Kemback Houſe, Fifeſhire, Miſs Margaret Law of Pittilloch.

12. At Newcaſtle, Miſs Mary Redford.
— At Chawby, in Berks, Richard Brown, known by the name of the Old Shepherd, in the 110th year of his age.
— Mr Alexander Cuthbertſon, merchant in Aberdeen.

14. Mrs Ann Gilchriſt, in the 78th year of her age, widow of the Rev. John Cranſtoun, miniſter of the goſpel at Ancrum.

15. At Edinburgh, John Graham, Eſq; of Buchilton.
— At Keiſo, James Watſon, M. D. much regretted.
— At Campbelltown, Mrs Buchanan, ſpouſe to Capt. Buchanan.

16. At Millbank, near Edinburgh, Mr John Balfour, bookſeller.

17. At Silverknows, near Cramond, Sir John Gordon of Earlſton, Bart.

18. Dr Andrew Maclain, tackſman of Penigawn, iſle of Mull.

19. At London, Wm Southwell, Eſq; great uncle to Lady Clifford.
— At Perth, Mrs Black, relict of the Rev. David Black, miniſter of the goſpel there.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr James Balfour, accomptant.
— At Edinburgh, Mrs General Houſton.

22. At Stirling, James Wittit, Eſq; late of Calcutta.

26. At Glaſgow, Mrs Jean Cameron, relict of Mr John Edmeſton, merchant in Glaſgow.

28. At Edinburgh, Mr Gilbert Mair, writer.

29. At Edinburgh, the infant ſon of Charles Hope, Eſq; Advocate.

PREFERMENTS.

The King has been pleaſed to grant to the Right Hon. Alexander Baron Loughborough, his Majeſty's Chancellor of Great Britain, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, in the county of Surry, with the remainders, ſeverally and ſucceſſively, to Sir James St Clair Erſkine, Bart. and to John Erſkine, Eſq; brother of the ſaid Sir James St Clair Erſkine, and the reſpective heirs-male of their bodies lawfully begotten.

The dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to James Bland Burges, Eſq; Under Secretary of State.

George Hammond, Eſq; to be one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department.

Dr Thomas Charles Hope, Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, to be Joint Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

James Walker, Eſq; and John Archibald Murray, Eſq; to be Joint Clerks of the Pipe, *vice* Lord Henderland.

The Rev. Patrick Carfrae to be miniſter of Dunbar, *vice* George Bruce deceaſed.

The Univerſity of St Andrews have conferred the degree of D. D. on the Rev. Patrick Carrae, Dunbar.

PROVOSTS.

Glaſgow—John Dunlop, Eſq. Lord Provoſt.
Stirling—John Gilchriſt, Eſq.
Aberdeen—George More, Eſq.
Old Aberdeen—Hugh Leſlie, Eſq.
Dundee—Alex. Thoms, Eſq.
Linlithgow—James Andrew, Eſq.
Wick—Sir John Sinclair, Bart.
Ayr—Charles Shaw, Eſq.
Haddington—Alex. Hiſlop, Eſq.
Perth—James Ramſay, Eſq.
Dunbarton—Marquis of Lorn.
Renfrew—James Gray, Eſq.
Dumfries—David Staig, Eſq.
Pittenweem—Gavin Hogg, Eſq.
Kirkaldy—George Morgan, Eſq.
Cupar—John Cheap, Eſq.
Rutherglen—Robert Park, Eſq.
Paiſle—Hugh Jamieſon, Eſq.

Dublin Caſtle, Oct. 5.—His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant the following dignities, viz.

To Robert, Viſcount Leitrim, the dignity of Earl of Leitrim.

To Charles, Lord Lucan, the dignity of Earl of Lucan.

To Duke, Lord Mountjoy, the dignity of Viſcount Mountjoy.

To Robert, Lord Londonderry, the dignity of Viſcount Caſtlereagh.

To Laurence Harman, Lord Oxmantown, the dignity of Viſcount Oxmantown.

To John, Lord O'Neil, the dignity of Viſcount O'Neil.

To Francis, Lord Bandon, the dignity of Viſcount Bandon.

To Mrs Ann Wolfe, wife of the Rt Hon. Arthur Wolfe, the dignity of a Baroneſs, by the title of Lady Kilwarden, Baroneſs of Kilteel, and to the heirs-male of her body by the ſaid Arthur Wolfe, the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Kilwarden.

To the Rt Hon. Richard Longfield, the dignity of Baron Longueville.

To Sir Ralph Payne, Bart. Knight of the moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, the dignity of Baron Lavington.

To

To Thomas Boothby Parkyns, Esq; the dignity of Baron Rancliffe.

PROMOTIONS.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Colonels Richard R. Willford of the 3d dragoon guards, Col Mackenzie of the 15th foot, William Owen of the 61st foot, Hon. John Knox of the 36th foot, Archibald Campbell of the 29th foot, and George Churchill of the 15th light dragoons, to be Brigadiers in the West Indies

2d drag. guards. Capt Thomas Master to be Major, without purchase, vice Hay, promoted.

4th drag. guards. Major John Michel to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Wiley, who retires. Capt Henry Fane to be Major, by purchase, vice Michel.

2d foot, 1st bat. Brevet Lieut. Col. William Harris, from the 40th, to be Major, without purchase, vice Raitt, deceased.

3d foot. Lieut. Col. Thomas Brownrigg, from the 119th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. George Kay to be Major.

10th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. L. M'Lachlan to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major J. Wemyss to be Major, vice M'Lachlan. Brevet Major D. Bremere to be Major.

12th foot. Capt. William Sandy to be Major by purchase, vice Montgomerie, who retires.

14th foot. Brevet Major Alexander M'Bean to be Major.

15th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Colin M'Kenzie, from half pay of 92d, to be Major, without purchase, vice Welch.

16th foot. Brevet Major John Skinner to be Major, vice Montgomery.

19th foot. Major William P. Ackland to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. M. Scott to be Major, vice Ackland. Major Jas French from 102d, to be Major.

27th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. John Barker to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Knyvet Wilson to be Major, vice Barker. Capt Robert Malcolm to be Major.

28th foot. Lieut. Col. Wm Dyott, from 103d, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major W. C. Hall to be Major.

29th foot, 1st bat. Brevet Lieut. Col. Ralph Ramsay, from the 61st, to be Major, without purchase, vice Mallory, deceased.

31st foot. Major R. Arbuthnott to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Wm Hepburn to be Major. Capt. George Fearon to be Major.

32d ditto. Brevet Major Finch Mason to be Major, by purchase, vice Wrottesley. Major Finch Mason to be Lieut. Colonel. Major —— Robinson, from 127th, to be Major. Major —— Orde, from 126th to be Major.

36th foot. Lieut. Col. Hay M'Dowall, from the 57th, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires.

37th foot. Lieut. Col. Alex. Buchanan, from 116th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Sir Cha. Ross, who exchanges. Capt. Joseph Baird to be Major.

38th foot. Major Charles Apthorpe, from 39th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Gordon to be Major.

39th foot. Lieut. Col. Thomas Hislop, from 115th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. To be Majors—Capt. George Bell, vice Apthorpe, and Capt. George Wilson.

42d foot. Major Wm Dickson to be Lieut. Colonel. To be Majors—Brevet Major R. P. Christie, vice Dickson; and Capt. William Munro.

44th foot. Major David Ogilvie to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Lee, vice Ogilvie, and Capt. R. S. Donkin, to be Majors.

45th foot. Brevet Lieut. Colonel Alexander Fraser, from 54th, to be Major, vice Haviland, deceased.

46th foot. Major-Gen. James Henry Craig, from the 16th foot, to be Colonel, vice Sir John Vaughan, deceased.

48th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Skerret to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Lieut. Col. James Campbell to be Major, vice Skerret. Brevet Major William Horne to be Major.

53d foot. Capt. Thomas Brisbane to be Major, by purchase, vice Baird.

53d foot. Lieut. Col Stafford Lightburne, from the Royal Dublin regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Major —— Boys, from Lieut. Col Podmore's regiment, to be Major.

55th foot. Major James Lumsden to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Lindsay to be Major, vice Lumsden. Major George Cleghorne, from the 119th, to be Major.

56th foot. Lieut. Col. William E. Bulwer, from the 126th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. James Barrington to be Major.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Oct. 30.

Wheat, 48s. Barley, 24s. Oats, 20s. 6d. Beans, 24s. Rye, 22s. New Seed Wheat, 50s. Old Wheat, 50s.

Edinburgh, Oct. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 3d. Bear-meal, 1s. 2d Pease-meal, 11d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Oct. 12.	Oct. 30.
Bank Stock shut 167 3/8 opg.	167 1/2
3 per cent red. shut 67 1/2 1/4 ex div.	68 1/8
3 per cent. conf 68 69 3/8	68 1/4
4 per cent. conf. 84 1/4 ex div.	84 1/2
India Stock 198 1/4	5s. pr.
India Bonds 5s. disc.	14l. 2s.
Lottery Tickets 14l. 1s.	6l. 8s.
Irish ditto 5l. 19s.	

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For NOVEMBER 1795.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON & Co. No 40. South Bridge;

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And MARTIN & BAIN, No 164. Fleet ſtreet, London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 618.

THUNDER ſtorms have very frequently happened, which tend to ſhew clearly, that more than mere electricity is concerned; electric matter and the effects of common lightning are confined to a ſmall ſpace, and are by no means ſimilar to exploſions of gunpowder, or of a mixture of inflammable and dephlogiſticated air; yet, among other inſtances, the thunder which happened at Anderlicht, nigh Bruſſels, in Auguſt 1763, was totally of another nature; and which no thunder rods could have conducted off*. At that place a thunder cloud opening, diſcovered a kind of very bright lightning, and, in an inſtant, the roofs of one ſide of the houſes were carried off, and diſperſed at a diſtance; above 1000 large trees were broke off, ſome near the ground, others near the top, and ſome torn up by the roots; and many of the branches and tops were carried to 100 and 120 paces, and whole coppices were laid on one ſide, &c. Such ſeem therefore rather the effects of an exploſion of inflammable and dephlogiſticated air, than of any thing we can as yet underſtand of electric matter.

Indeed, I am apt to believe that the accidents, often imputed to electricity, have ſometimes a very different cauſe; and have been occaſioned by the ignition and burſting forth of inflammable and other airs. There is a ſingular account of this nature, in the Annual Regiſter for 1761, (p. 95). As five women were returning loaded with ſticks from the foreſt of Montenere, nigh Ventimiglia, one of them was obſerved to cry out with great vehemence, and to fall down, two of the women were, at this period, ſome paces before her, and the other two ſome paces behind her: "The perſon that was neareſt to her obſerved nothing more than uſual, except a little duſt that roſe around her, and a ſlight motion in ſome little ſtones that lay upon the ſpot; they all ran immediately to her aſſiſtance, but they found her quite dead, her cloathes and even her ſhoes were cut or rather torn into ſlips, and ſcattered at the diſtance of 5 or 6 feet round the body. Upon inſpection, the eyes appeared fixed and livid, there was a wound on the left ſide of the *os frontis*, which left the pericranium bare; and there was alſo many ſuperficial ſcratches upon the face, in ſtrait lines. The region of the loins was livid, and a wound was diſcovered there, which had broken the *os ſacrum*, at ſome diſtance there was another wound; and both theſe wounds were in right lines, and very deep. On the left groin there was another which had divided all the teguments, and penetrated into the *peritonæum*; the teguments and muſcles of the right ſide of the abdomen were deſtroyed, and had given way to the inteſtines; the *os pubis* was laid bare and fractured, and the fleſh ſtripp'd off quite to the hip, from whence the head of the *os femoris* had been broken off, and forced out of its ſocket. The muſcles of the buttock, and thigh, were almoſt carried away; and what is yet more aſtoniſhing, notwithſtanding this loſs of fleſh which could not be leſs than 6 lb. there was not the leaſt drop of blood to be ſeen upon the ſpot where the accident happened, nor the leaſt fragment of the fleſh that had been torn away." Monſieur Morand of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, who communicated this relation to the ſociety, imputes this accident to the eruption of ſubterraneous vapour, or inflammable air, of which there is little doubt, as there are two chinks in the mountain of Montenere from which ſmoke frequently iſſues. Monſieur Morand alſo adds, "that perhaps, the eruption of theſe exhalations is more frequent than is generally imagined." And perhaps many accidents, imputed to electricity, may have been owing to the exploſion of ſuch like vapours.

* Encyc. Brit. art. *Lightning*.

(*To be continued.*)

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER 1795.

THE LIFE OF JOHN KNOX, THE REFORMER.

(CONCLUDED FROM P. 624.)

MR KNOX was now again eſtabliſhed miniſter of Edinburgh, where, aſſiſted by ſome other eccleſiaſtics, he drew up a form of church diſcipline on the model of Geneva, and the reformed churches of Germany. The States, however, did not authorize it. "Some," ſays Mr Knox, "approved of it, and willed the ſame to have been ſet forth by a law; others, perceiving their carnal liberty and worldly commodity to be impaired thereby, grudged; inſomuch that the name of the Book of Diſcipline became odious to them. Every thing that repugned to their corrupt imaginations was termed, in their mockage, *Devout Imaginations*." Mr Knox adds, however, that it was ſubſcribed, January 27th 1560, by the greater part of the nobility, and ſome of the biſhops.

But the States paid a more favourable attention to the complaints which he daily made in his ſermons, that many of the religious houſes were ſtill remaining in the kingdom. In one of theſe harangues, "he is reported," ſays Archbiſhop Spotiſwood, "to have obſerved, that the true way to baniſh the rooks was to pull down their neſts." An act now paſſed for demoliſhing all cloiſters and abbey churches that were not yet pulled down; and the execution of it was committed to ſeveral noblemen and barons, particularly ſpecified in the act. "Whereupon," ſays Archbiſhop Spotiſwood *, "enſued a pitiful devaſtation of churches and church-buildings throughout all parts of the realm; for every one made bold to put their hands thereto, the meaner ſort imitating the example of the greater, and of thoſe who were in authority. No difference was made, but all the churches either defaced or pulled to the ground; the holy veſſels, and whatever men could make gain of, as timber, lead, and bells, were put to ſale; the very ſepulchres of the dead were not ſpared; the regiſters of the church and bibliotheques caſt into the fire; in a word, all was ruined, and what had eſcaped in the time of the firſt tumult, did now undergo the common calamity."

In the month of December 1560, Mr Knox loſt his firſt wife, an event which cauſed him great affliction. He appears, however, to have recovered his ſpirits in a controverſial engagement, at the beginning of the next year, with Mr Leſlie, afterwards Biſhop of Roſs, and another diſtinguiſhed theologian.

A new ſcene ſoon after opened, in which Mr Knox's zeal for the Reformation, and his undaunted courage in oppoſing his adverſaries, had ample room to manifeſt themſelves. Francis II. King of France, who had been married to the young Queen of Scotland, died at the age of eighteen, after having reigned only ſix months.

On the 20th of Auguſt 1561, the Queen arrived in Scotland from the kingdom of France. Having been educated in the principles of the Catholic religion, ſhe immediately eſtabliſhed a private maſs in her own chapel. An act of the Privy Council, forbidding any diſturbance to be given to it, under pain of death, was publiſhed at the croſs at Edinburgh. Mr Knox's zeal was inſtantly rouſed; and, in his diſcourſe on the following Sunday, he

* Spotſwood, lib. 3. p. 1.

inveighed bitterly againſt it, and ſaid, "One maſs was more fearful to him than if 1,000 armed enemies were landed in any part of the realm *."

The Queen being made acquainted with this inflammatory oppoſition, ſent for him; and, in a conference at which the Prior of St Andrew's, Murray †, afterwards regent, alone aſſiſted, ſhe told Mr Knox, "That he had excited a rebellion againſt her mother and herſelf; that he had written a book againſt her authority, and introduced a new religion amongſt her ſubjects; and that ſhe had been informed he was a necromancer." The Reformer reſolutely defended himſelf againſt each of theſe charges; but his particular anſwers ‡ are too long for inſertion. His opinion of the Queen being demanded by his friends upon his departure from the conference, he ſaid, "If there be not in her a proud mind, a crafty wit, and an indurate heart againſt God and his truth, my judgment faileth me; and this I ſay with a grieved heart, for the good I wiſh unto her, and, by her, to the church and ſtate."

In 1562, Mr Knox's mediation was ſought to reconcile the Earls of Arran and Bothwell; a circumſtance mentioned to ſhow the eſtimation in which he ſtood with perſons of the higheſt rank in his country.

In the ſame year, upon the Queen's receiving intelligence that her uncles of the houſe of Lorrain were likely to recover their intereſt at the court of France, ſhe expreſſed her joy, amongſt other marks, by a ball at Holyrood-Houſe. Mr Knox, prognoſticating obſtacles to the Reformation, from their return to power or conſequence, took occaſion, with great acrimony, to reprove her Majeſty's conduct in a ſermon. A ſecond conference, to which the Queen now ordered him, in hopes of receiving ſome apology for the liberty he had taken, ſerved only to bring upon herſelf a repetition of many of the moſt violent topics of the diſcourſe in queſtion. Upon the Queen's condeſcending to ſay, that he ſhould rather have aſked an audience, and then have given her his private admonitions, he inſiſted that a proper attention to his public functions, and particularly that of rebuking the ſins and vices of all impartially, allowed him no time to make exceptions; and he inſinuated, that her Majeſty ought to attend the public ſermons and hear, herſelf, thoſe cenſures which her own conduct, as well as that of others, might deſerve. As he was retiring from this interview, he heard ſome of the Catholics obſerving, "That he was not afraid;" to whom he anſwered, "What! ſhall the pleaſant face of a Lady affray me||?"

The next year, when, through the Queen's example and encouragement, the maſs had been re-eſtabliſhed in ſome parts of the kingdom, the Congregation were coming to a reſolution of puniſhing with death ſuch of the Catholic prieſts as ſhould be diſcovered in the actual celebration of it, Mr Knox was deſired to attend a third conference with her Majeſty. In the courſe of it, he attempted to juſtify the rebellious doctrine of wreſting the ſword of juſtice from the hand of the civil magiſtrate. You will eaſily conjecture, that neither his avowed principles, nor his temper, ſuffered to make conceſſions on the ſubjects of the conference.

He was, about this time, appointed by the General Aſſembly commiſſioner to the weſtern region of Scotland, and had ſufficient influence at Aire to procure the ſubſcription of ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of thoſe parts to the Bond and Covenant § on behalf of his ſchemes of reformation.

* His Hiſtory, lib. IV. p. 310.

† He was baſtard brother to the Queen, and a ſtrenuous friend to the Reformation. He affected to be the Queen's friend, and ſhe long thought him ſincere; but ſhe had reaſon enough at length to change her opinion. He poſſeſſed conſiderable abilities, and did not want addreſs: he was of the greateſt conſequence to his party.

‡ His Hiſtory, lib. 4. p. 311. &c.

|| See Mackenzie's Life of Knox.

§ The firſt of theſe Bonds and Covenants was made at Edinburgh, and ſigned December 3. 1557, by the Earls of Argyle, Glencairn, Morton, Archibald Lord of Lorn, and John Erſkine of Dunn, &c. A copy of it is preſerved in a note on Knox's Life, in the Biographia Britan. and it is remarkable, that the perſons entering into it call themſelves "the Congrega-

tion"

Kennedy, Prior of Whitehorn in Galloway, eminent among the Papiſts for his learning, challenged the reformer to a public diſputation on the maſs. Knox took up the gauntlet, and maintained a warm controverſy with his adverſary for three days. This diſpute is ſaid, in the Biographia Britannica, to have been afterwards printed.

What opinion ſoever the world, at that time, might form of this matter, it is probable, from that which almoſt always happens in like caſes, that each diſputant arrogated to himſelf the victory. The cauſe of each party was, however, ſure to be kept alive by a public conteſt; the chief advantage which each, moſt likely, propoſed to reap from it.

When the Queen aſſembled her firſt parliament in the month of May 1563, Mr Knox conceived hopes, through the Earl of Murray's influence, to get the articles of Leith, approving the rebellious proceeding of his party, ſanctioned into a law. The Earl appearing cooler than had been expected, this violent meaſure was not carried. The Queen, however, conſented to paſs an act of oblivion inſtead of it. But the failure of the former object drew upon Murray the ſevereſt reproaches of Mr Knox, who conſidered himſelf as having been very inſtrumental to the Earl's elevation of rank. No intercourſe now ſubſiſted betwixt them for the ſpace of a year and a half. In a ſermon preached before ſeveral of the members of this parliament, Mr Knox treated their rejection of the bill with the moſt vehement reprehenſion; and, in the concluſion, expreſſed his abhorrence of the Queen's intended marriage with Lord Darnley, a Papiſt. The court was much offended at his conduct on this occaſion, and the Queen paſſionately rebuked him in another conference; but was prevailed upon not to puniſh him, as ſhe had deſigned.

A General Aſſembly of the Church was convened in June 1564, where the Secretary Lethington propoſing a change in the manner of praying for the Queen. Mr Knox maintained a long diſpute with him, in which he affirmed, that it was not lawful to pray for her in any other manner than as an idolator, and then he proceeded to juſtify the worſt principles of rebellion *.

The marriage of the Queen with Lord Darnley having taken place in 1565, this nobleman was adviſed, in order to impreſs the people in his favour, to attend the preaching of Mr Knox. This he did on the 19th of Auguſt, but found the diſcourſe abuſively levelled at himſelf and the Queen. Mr Knox, after many other offenſive paſſages, ſpeaking of the government, ſaid, "That God ſometimes ſet over his people, for their ingratitude and offences, women and boys." He was ordered before the council, and prohibited from preaching for ſeveral days.

In the fourth ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, at the cloſe of this year, Mr Knox was commiſſioned to write, in their name, ſuch an addreſs † of conſolation and encouragement to the Proteſtant miniſters, and to their hearers, throughout the kingdom, as might perſuade the former to perſeverance and courage in their vocation, and induce the latter to raiſe contributions for their ſupport. Mr Knox was employed all the year following, by appointment from this Aſſembly, in planting and watering the churches of the ſouth of Scotland.

From the ſeſſion of December 1566, he obtained leave to viſit his two ſons in England ‡, whither he had ſent them for the accompliſhment of their education; but his abſence was limited to ſix months.

In conſequence of an injunction from the ſame Aſſembly, Mr Knox, in a letter written whilſt he was in England to the Biſhops of this kingdom, intreated them to deſiſt from proſecuting, or ſhewing any harſhneſs to ſuch of the nonconformiſt

gation of Chriſt, and the catholics the Congregation of Satan." The principal ſubſcribers were, from the time of this firſt ſignature, ſtiled Lords of the Congregation, as mentioned above.—The Covenant ſigned at Air is differently expreſſed; but its purpoſe is the ſame with that of the preceding.—See Knox's Hiſt. lib. IV. p. 342.

* See Mackenzie, Vol. 3. p. 124.

† Biograph. Britan. on Knox's Life.

‡ Theſe were members of St John's College in Cambridge.

clergy as ſcrupled to wear the veſtments of the Romiſh church.

The year 1567 produced in Scotland two extraordinary events, the Queen's reſignation of the government, and the ſucceſſion of James VI. to the throne. During his minority, the affairs of the kingdom were committed to the regency of the Earl of Murray. Mr Knox was appointed to preach at the coronation of the young King, as he was alſo at the meeting of the Regent's parliament, about the end of that year. On the latter occaſion, the Convention of the States was numerous, and Mr Knox ſignalized himſelf in their preſence, by all the energy and ardour of his zeal.

The year 1569 was marked by an event, in the murder of the Regent, Murray, which greatly afflicted Mr Knox. Their ancient friendſhip had been renewed, and the Reformer's warm affections could not but have deeply felt this ſudden loſs, aggravated as it was by the nature of his death. He apprehended, moreover, that the intereſts of the Proteſtant cauſe might be expoſed to much danger by the Earl of Murray's fall. He compoſed a Form of Prayer for the uſe of the Reformed on the particular occaſion of this event, the poſſible conſequences of which he thought it incumbent on them to endeavour, by all means, human and divine, to avert.

The party of the Hamiltons avowing open hoſtility to the Regent, Earl of Lenox, the ſucceſſor of Murray, combined all their forces in 1571, and began to fortify the town of Edinburgh. Protection for the perſon of Mr Knox was, at this time, ſolicited by his friends; but they were not able to procure any abſolute promiſe for his ſecurity, and therefore intreated him to retire from the city. Being prevailed upon to take meaſures of ſafety, he went firſt to Abbotſhall in Fife early in May, and from thence to St Andrew's, where he continued till the month of Auguſt 1572.

The face of affairs being now conſiderably changed, and the diſſentions of the capital ſufficiently allayed to admit the return of Mr Knox's friends, who had been obliged to withdraw themſelves, they united in requeſting him to reſume his former ſituation among them. Three reſpectable perſons, one of them the Superintendant of Lothian, formed a deputation to St Andrew's. They preſented him a letter from the body of his friends; but he would not conſent to return upon any other condition than that of being allowed to expreſs his ſentiments in the pulpit, with what ſeverity he might think proper, on the treaſonable conduct of thoſe who had held out the caſtle of Edinburgh. This reſolution he deſired might be announced on his part to all the brethren, that they might not reproach him in caſe of receiving ill treatment, in conſequence of his unrelaxed auſterity. As they aſſured him they did not wiſh to impoſe any ſuch reſtraint, it is almoſt needleſs to tell you, after ſo many inſtances already produced, to what a length he indulged the liberty of ſpeech againſt the enemies of his cauſe. But theſe were nearly his laſt exertions, and they continued not long; old age had already made its advances upon him, and his conſtitution began rapidly to decline. His voice was become too feeble for the great church, his more particular charge. A ſubſtitute, whom he approved, was appointed in his room, and he himſelf then preached at the Tolbooth Chapel as long as his ſtrength ſufficed for the performance of that duty.

The ſhock which he received when intelligence was brought him of the maſſacre of Paris about that time, almoſt overwhelmed him. He introduced that tranſaction in one of his diſcourſes* from the pulpit, with a ſtrong denunciation to the following purport: "Sentence is denounced in Scotland againſt that murderer the King of France: God's vengeance ſhall never depart from him nor his houſe; but his name ſhall remain an execration to poſterity, and none that ſhall come of his loins ſhall enjoy that kingdom in peace and quietneſs, unleſs repentance prevent God's judgement." This his ſentence of condemnation he deſired that Mr Le Crocque, the French ambaſſador in Scotland, might be acquainted with, who vainly repreſented

* See Biograph. Britan. on Knox's Life.